The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,179.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Fi[illegible]ty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Sattara," 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 16th March, at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Coconada	31
„ Cannanore	20		April
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	3
„ Colombo	23	Arrive Calcutta	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 9
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	9
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	11
„ Muscat	16	30	„ Linga	30	13
		April		April.	
„ Bunder Abbas	18	1	„ Bunder Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	19	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	22	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	23	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The steam-ship "Comorin," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE favorite clipper Ship "Sam Mendel," under engagement to H. M.'s Government, to sail next week, has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For particulars apply to

12th March 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "Windsor Castle," being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 14th March. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Eleutheria," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Eleutheria."

Bombay 4th March 1869

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medway," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Medway."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Crusader," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Gronsund at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March 1869. Agents for the "Crusader."

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul, (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co, Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

Just published, Price Five Rupees, interleaved.

A GUIDE TO THE EXAMINATION OF INFANTRY OFFICERS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS,

containing the Tests prescribed by Government General Orders, No. 531 of June 27, 1864, for admission to the Native Infantry,

BY

BRIGADIER GENERAL NUTHALL, Bengal Army.

Calcutta.—Thacker, Spink, and Co.
Bombay.—Thacker, Vining, and Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 C.othes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH MARCH 1869.

FOURTH, AND LAST BUT ONE,
GRAND MAGICAL REPRESENTATION
of the celebrated Wizard
PROFESSOR VANEK,
Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE MYSTERIOUS MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,
THE DEVIL'S CONCERT,
in which the Professor, with the aid of his invisible spirit, will execute the most remarkable method of
PLAYING THE DRUMS.

In addition to the above, in order to render the performance PERFECTLY UNPRECEDENTED IN ITS ATTRACTIONS, will be produced

THE WONDER OF ANCIENT TIMES,
THE MIRACULOUS ORACLE OF DELHI,
Together with new and most extraordinary
PERFORMANCE IN MAGIC
AND
ASTOUNDING ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS.

A great combination of Art and Natural Science which cannot fail to cause

SURPRISE AND EXCITEMENT
To all who may be present.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered) ......Rs. 5
Stalls ......„ 3
Gallery ......„ 2
Pit ......„ 1

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle may be seen; and at the Theatre on the evening of the performance.

Doors open at half past 8; performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

J. WESSELY, Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Professor Vanek, being about to return to Europe, will be happy to dispose of the whole of his extensive apparatus for the display of his extraordinary feats of Legerdemain, Electricity, and Optical Cyclorama, being a collection of twenty years, from all parts of the world. This will be a very favourable opportunity for any person inclined to learn and practice the Magic Art. Professor Vanek will undertake to initiate the purchaser with all the mysteries.

There is also a large double poled tent, capable of erecting a pavilion to contain about 3,000 persons.

For particulars apply to Professor Vanek, at the Adelphi Hotel, Clare Road.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY begs respectfully to inform his numerous pupils and friends that he will resume his engagements from Saturday the 20th instant, Mr. and Mrs. George Case, who are staying with him, embarking on Friday the 19th instant for China.

6, Clare Road, Byculla, 16th March 1869.

EXCHANGE.—A Captain of a Queen's Regiment in the Bombay Presidency, going home in 1870-71, is desirous of exchanging into the Bombay Staff Corps. For particulars apply to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Company, Bombay.

NASSICK.—A Circulating Library and Reading Room, for the benefit of European residents in the Nassick Districts, will be opened, in connection with the present Native General Library at Nassick, on Monday, 22nd instant.

For copies of printed rules, rates of subscription, &c., application should be made to the Secretary.

C. R. OVANS, President.

Nassick, 15th March 1869.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Vehar Water will be entirely shut off from the Island on Thursday next, the 18th instant, at about 6 A.M., and that the Main will remain closed for the whole day.

Houses should therefore be provided with the requisite supply of water a day previous to the closing of the Main.

RIENZI WALTON, For Engineer in Charge,
Executive Engineer Municipality W. W. Department.

Bombay, 15th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper until noon of Tuesday the 23rd instant, for the purchase of 1,000 tons of Steam Coal, belonging to the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Coal is stacked at Butcher's Island, and will be weighed and delivered from the heap as it now stands.

The usual deposit of 25 per cent to accompany the Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th March 1869.

FOR CLEANING GLOVES,

and renovating textile fabrics, the most useful preparation is

MACDOUGALL'S ETHERODYNE.

It is free from all objections attending the use of ordinary detergents, imparts a fragrant perfume, and by its solvent power removes instantly Grease, Oil, Wax, Paint, Tar, and all other oleaginous or resinous stains from substances of every description. It is also a valuable preservative of clothing and other fabrics from the ravages of Moths and all other insects. Be careful to ask for

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
MacDougall's Etherodyne in bottles at	0 12	1 0

of the

SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
for
MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRICKLY HEAT,

and all consanguineous affections of
THE SKIN,
resulting from its excessive action in
TROPICAL CLIMATES,
may be safely prevented, or at least relieved, by the constant daily use of
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT BATH SOAP,
recognised by modern hygienic science as the most valuable antiseptic and sanative detergent for the skin.
Sold in

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bars, each	1 12	2 0
Tablets, each 8 as. ......per doz.	5 4	6 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from Insects by the use of

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
NALDIRE'S TABLETS, each	0 14	1 0
or		
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC SOAP, per bar.	1 12	2 0
and may be relieved from Worms by		
NALDIRE'S POWDERS, per packet	1 12	2 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars	per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars	„	45 0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars	„	40 0	45 0

Claro, light and delicately flavoured.
Oscuro, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROMPT DESPATCH DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having more than half cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon. For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 15th March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Orissa," (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. J. Babot, will be despatched for the above ports on Friday, the 19th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th March 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 20th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Bengal," (2,185 tons, and 465 H. P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 19th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th March 1869.

NOTICE.—"Consignees of cargo per ship "Accrington," Captain Christy, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.,
Agents of ship "Accrington."

CLERK WANTED for the Secretary's office, "Bombay Trades Association." For particulars of duties and salary apply to

A. F. SOUNDY,
7, Rampart Row. Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE, a Mail Phaeton, nearly new, for single and double Horses, by McNaught, Smith, & Co.

A set of good English Harness.

A Grey Gelding Arab Horse, fast, quiet, and sound—the property of a Gentleman going home.

The turn-out Rupees 850. To be seen at the Clarendon Hotel before 9 A.M.

MAP OF INDIA.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of STANFORD'S Library Map of India, of the newest Edition, with corrections up to the latest date.

This Map is based upon the Surveys executed by order of the Surveyor-General and other authorities, showing the latest Territorial Acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, the Railways, Post Offices, Canals, Military Stations, &c., together with a continuation of the British Trans-Gangetic Provinces, and Diagrams, exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and every information (that can be expected in a Map) up to the latest date.

Size 53 inches by 36 inches.

Price, net cash, on Rollers, varnished, for Office use......Rs. 25
In a Case, book form, in two parts......„ 22

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & Co.'s BEER, bottled by Messrs. H. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3½ „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	„ 18 „
Clarets	'Medoc'	„ 10 „
Do.	'Lormont'	„ 12 „

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„	„ 27 „
Fine Pale	„	„ 29 „
Superior Port	„	„ 27 „
Do. do.	Pints.	„ 14 „
Brandy	„	„ 32 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.

by the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travelers' use, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18 0	21 0

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SEASON OF 1869!

THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

Messrs. S. H. CLARKE and Co.,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Outfitters, &c.,
MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR,

respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES
to meet the requirements of Visitors to
CASHMERE,

who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.

S. H. CLARKE AND COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.

S. H. CLARKE AND Co.

have for many years carried on an extensive business with Cashmere, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.

To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co. beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the Wines and Stores usually taken from other stations.

S. H. Clarke and Co. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.		Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs.	—
	No. 2 White Capsule	„ 32	„	17
	„ 3 Green Seal	„ 24	„	—
	„ 1 Ruby Capsule	„ 40	„	21
	„ 3 "Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„	23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	„ 25	„	13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	„ 15	„	—
	„ 3 „ „	„ 20	„	11
	„ 2 c Blue Capsule	„ 24	„	13
	„ 2 B „ „	„ 30	„	16
	„ 2 Yellow Capsule	„ 36	„	19
	„ 1 Two headed Eagle	„ 40	„	21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered :—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
Cognac, Sauternes.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta, Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontil[illegible]o, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braun[illegible] a fragrant dessert Wine.
Claret[illegible] best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Ter[illegible])

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we of[illegible] our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and cons[illegible]r. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal t[illegible]ers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent va[illegible] private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

J. & C. WHITE'S
UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine	per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use	„	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand	„	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine	„	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine	„	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown	„	44 0	48 0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED
GREEK WINES,
Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 8	23 0

"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; "Punch," 5th Aug., 1865.

HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0

"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour would suite to a marvel the first course of fish."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.

KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30

"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.

PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 8	3 0

"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour."—R. Druitt, M.D., Report on Wines, 1866.

SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 8	32 0

"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the St. Elie, a famous "wine of night."—"London Review," July 22nd, 1865.

SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour	28 8	32 0

"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.

THERA; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0

"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.

VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESSMELY No. 1; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22 0	25 0
OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD; a red Wine possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Wanted, from the 1st September next, for two years certain, in the Fort of Bombay, suitable Quarters, containing about 12,000 superficial feet, for the Government Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Apply to the undersigned at the present Government Telegraph Office, in Church Gate Street. W. K. BROOKE,
Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view. Is now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Brown. Apply to

VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings.

NOTICES.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits ......Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats... „ 18
Do. do. do. Trousers ......„ 12
A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.
The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.
New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.
Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.
MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ...Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	„	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enameled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
Paris Hats		14	0
Drab Shell Felt		10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
The Jerome	do.	7	8
The Cantab	do.	7	8
The Isis	do.	7	8
The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats ......Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves......Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,
also
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra":—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS. { Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.

FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES. { Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.

FOR WEDDINGS. { Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols. &c.

FOR MOURNING. { Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves &c.

FOR INFANTS. { Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

STAR and GARTER HOTEL, Nynee Tal, N. W. P.,

SEASON 1869.

For terms apply to the Manager.

NYNEE TAL, N. W. P.—Messrs. Freeman and Co. have been induced to form a Wood Engraving Department in connexion with their Photographic Establishment at Nynee Tal, and will be happy to furnish estimates for Wood Engravings, Illustrations for Books, Catalogues, Advertisements, &c., &c., &c.

Photographs and Sketches accurately reproduced and Engraved.

Address J. FREEMAN,
Designer and Engraver on Wood, Nynee Tal, N. W. P.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ......Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TENDERED TO
MR. J. H. WILLY,
BY
GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. GEORGE CASE,)
AND
Mr. GEORGE CASE.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17TH MARCH,

It being most positively the last appearance of these popular Artists in India, as they proceed to China on the 19th instant.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. J. H. WILLY

tenders his grateful thanks to his friends and the public of Bombay for the unprecedented amount of patronage and enthusiastic reception accorded to Mr. and Mrs. George Case during their engagement with him. It is gratifying to him to find that his anticipations of success have been more than realized, and his promises to the public fully redeemed.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Case have kindly offered Mr. Willy a benefit (previous to their departure for China by the next Mail on the 19th instant) to take place on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17TH MARCH,

on which occasion he trusts that having had the pleasure of introducing these Artists to the Bombay Public, that they will kindly rally round him, and give him a Bumper House on this his first Benefit.

The Programme has been specially selected, and will be

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON.

PART I.

SELECTIONS FROM THE DRAWING ROOM FLOOR.

INTRODUCTION.

An unprotected Female—Street Hunters—Old Men and Young Women—Dyed Whiskers and Tight Boots—The Musical Neighbour.

Interruption—Mr. Case in pursuit of his *Inamorata*, and determination to secure the

"APARTMENTS FOR A BACHELOR."

Illustration No. 3.

Mrs Kubbards......(a model Landlady)......Grace Egerton.

Gentlemen taken in and done for—None of your straw mattresses—The opinion of Mrs. Naggs—Moderate Terms and a few *extras*.

Illustration No. 4.

Katty Mooney..(determined on a little recreation)..Grace Egerton.

Song—"Katty Mooney." Irish Jig.

Fantasia Concertina—"The Last Rose of Summer," and "Home, Sweet Home"......Grace Egerton.

Illustration No. 5.

Captain de Boots......(a heavy swell)......Grace Egerton.

You're the Tuner!—What a baw!—Where are all the people!—Gone out!—What a baw!—Marriage is such a baw!—Pistols for Two.

Illustration No. 6.

Deborah Grig......(a Charity Girl)......Grace Egerton.

The Charity Girl—Fifty Boys and Fifty Girls—Their Education and Deportment—The Best Scholar—What she knows and what she doesn't know—A short Examination—The Best Singer in the School.

Specimen Song—"The Rose a pretty Flower is......Grace Egerton.

DENOUEMENT.

THE DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR
NO LONGER INTENDED TO BE
APARTMENTS FOR A BACHELOR.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES!

PART II.

GRAND DUO PIANOFORTE AND VIOLIN,
Mr. J. H. WILLY AND Mr. GEORGE CASE.

THE WIZARD OF THE EAST,
will introduce that extraordinary illusion
THE PROTEAN CABINET,
Which will be TRULY and FULLY EXPLAINED.
Mr. CASE will ENTER the CABINET and
DISAPPEAR WITHOUT CLOSING THE DOORS,
Thus really exposing the secret.

Fantasia Concertina, introducing the Imitation of the Scotch Bagpipes—Mr. GEORGE CASE.

Mrs. GEORGE CASE,
as the great English Tenor,
SIMS REEVES!

Ballad, "Come into the Garden, Maud."

Comic Solo Violin......Mr. Geo. Case.
Miss Minerva Cassandra......Mrs. Geo. Case.
Votary of the Muses—Heavy and severe—Love's fatal dart—New version of Shakspeare—A few recitations.
Signora Inez ...... (from Seville light and sparkling.)......Mrs. Geo. Case.
Spanish Dance, with Castinet Obligato......Mrs. Geo. Case.
Fantasia—Pianoforte ......Mr. J. H. Willy.

To conclude with a new Comic Sketch written expressly for Mrs. George Case by Edmund Yates, Esq., entitled,

MARRIED AND SETTLED,
OR
DOUBLE DUMMY.

Mr. Timothy Frigwig (a Hair Dresser)......Mr. George Case.
Mrs. Timothy Frigwig (a Milliner) ......Mrs. George Case.
Mr. Thomas Tomkins (a fast Medical Student)..Mrs. George Case.
Miss Kitty Crumple (a Maiden Lady of the Old School) ......Mrs. George Case.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered) ......Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered) ......„ 3
Upper Circle......„ 2
Pit ......„ 1

Doors open at half-past 8, Performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for in those places.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

WE hereby beg to inform Cotton Merchants that we have opened our Office in Bombay to carry on business of selling and of receiving orders for Broach Native and Machine Ginned Cotton. All orders entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully executed.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
Proprietors Unklesur Ginning Factories.

7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 13th March 1869.

TO be SOLD by private contract all that substantially built Dwelling-house, situate at and being No. 45, Syed Abdool Rahman Street, Bombay, now in the occupation of Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee.

Offers will be received up to the 16th instant by, and any further particulars can be obtained from, Mr. John S. Hurrell, Solicitor, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 4th March 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—SIXTH CALL on NEW SHARES.—NOTICE.—A Sixth Call of Rupees Fifty per Share on the new shares in the Company has this day been made payable to us at the office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on 1st April 1869.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th March 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—UNCLAIMED PROPERTY on CARNAC BUNDER.—NOTICE.—Two foundation stones, measuring 5 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 9 in. each, imported from England in September 1865, are lying at the Carnac Bunder unclaimed, and they will be sold to cover ground rent and other charges, unless the owner claims them within one month from this date.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 13th March 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MACINDOE, ROGERS, and COMPANY, (in Liquidation).—A Meeting of Creditors of the above Estate will be held at our office, No. 2 Meadow Street, on Monday the 29th March, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before them a statement of the progress of the Liquidation and other matters.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, } Trustees.
HENRY ROGERS, }

Bombay, 15th March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobaee, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Narialwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,220 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 99, Survey No. 690, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862 and 1867, and of the United Service Company (Limited).

THE Master of the Rolls has, by an order dated the 23rd day of December 1868, appointed Septimus Vaughan Morgan, at present residing at Bombay, in the East Indies, Merchant, Agent for Frederick Whinney of No. 8 Old Jewry, in the City of London, Accountant, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, for the purpose of collecting and getting in the outstanding credits and assets of the abovenamed Company in India, Ceylon, Japan, and China.—Dated this 12th day of February 1869.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk.
DEANE AND CHUBB, 14 South Square,
Gray's Inn, London, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1869.

IRISH DINNER.

Chairman.
Colonel H. D. Torrens, C.B.

Members.

J. Dunbar, Esq.	Dr. W. Collum.
Captain G. F. Henry.	Captain T. M. Filgate.
Dr. F. G. Joynt.	J. W. Orr, Esq.
G. F. Farran, Esq.	Dr. R. A. Dallas.
Captain G. O'B. Carew.	G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Captain W. P. Walshe, Honorary Secretary.

Any Gentleman desirous of subscribing, who has not yet forwarded his name, is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary forthwith.

It is necessary that the names of any additional guests, whom subscribers desire to invite, be furnished to the Honorary Secretary at once.

4 Hornby Row, 13th March 1869.

NOTICES.

IMPROVED SLIDE MEASURING RODS, 5 feet long, closing to 2 ft. 7 in., of Boxwood graduated the entire length on all four Sides. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptible, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS.—A very superior Breech-loading double-barrel Gun, by "Reilley," complete with every requisite, and a strong leather case. Rs. 350. (Second-hand.)

A superior finished double-barrel Breech-loading Gun, with fittings complete, including a Patent Cartridge-loading Apparatus, in a strong leather case. Rs. 225.

(This Gun is quite new and has the patent snap action.)

A well finished Breech-loading double Fowling Piece, in a leather case. Rs. 175.

(A little used.)

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY and NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.) Sole Agents for Bombay, Soundy & Co., Rampart Row.

Prices.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro-plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, ornamented, exterior richly Electro-silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro-plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro-plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Board-ship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FINE FLAVOURED SHERRIES.

Warranted pure and unadulterated, the first expression of the
BEST GRAPES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A Rich and Luscious Wine.

Case containing one dozen quarts ......Rs. 22
(White Capsule.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, Tonic Wine.

Case containing one dozen quarts ......Rs. 26
(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged, and of remarkably fine quality.

Case containing one dozen quarts......Rs. 34
(Blue Capsule.)

The above Wines are from the eminent Firm of HENR KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HENRI KLASEREI,
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of Soundy & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the Principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended ......Rs. 70
No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box ......Rs. 100
No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ......Rs. 150
No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c., &c., in Amboyna Box ......Rs. 225

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertinas, and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello: enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires turning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on sale.

20 to 28 keys ......Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from......Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TO be RAFFLED for SHORTLY, a Free-hold House, situated in Duncan Road (assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 385 and 386), outside the Fort, Bombay.

170 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The property is now let at the low rental of Rs. 80 per month. Printed particulars of title, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned. G. B. GLADDING,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

33 Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A Second and Final Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders, at the rate of Rs. 2 2/16 (Rupees Two and Annas Two) per Share (subject, as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all debts due from them) will be made on and after Wednesday the 24th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates or allotments will be necessary.

ROBERT WALLACE, } Liquidators.
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, }

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Section 158 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, on Thursday the 18th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering and adopting the Final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

ROBERT WALLACE, } Liquidators.
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, }

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 31st inst., for the Feed, Shoeing, and Veterinary treatment for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

NOTICE.—The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company have established Goods Offices at the following places, from where Cotton is booked direct to Bombay, and Railway Receipts obtained at Rupees 24 (twenty-four) per ton plus Cartage Charges to Ahmedabad :—

Veerumgaum.	Limree.
Mandal.	Saila.
Wudhwan.	Detroje near Kurree.
Dhollera.	

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Bombay,
AND
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, Ahmedabad,
Carting Agents B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Carting Agent's Office, Ahmedabad, 1st March 1869.

LINDLEY and WARREN.
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.

Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TILL 4.

Cartes de Visite ......Rs. 12 per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos ...„ 15 „
Postage Stamps ......„ 5 „
Cabinet Portraits......„ 24 „
Large Groups and Portraits......„ 4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Turberculosis.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See Lancet, Nov. 11 and 18, 1865, and Nov. 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—Medical Times and Gazette.

"I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on First Stage of Consumption.

Pancreatine ......Cash Rs. 1 12 Credit Rs. 2 8
Pancreatic Emulsion......Cash „ 3 0 Credit „ 3 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INFANTS' FOOD

as used in
THE ROYAL NURSERIES
and recommended by
Drs. HASSALL AND LANCASTER
and
BARON VON LIEBIG
prepared only by
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen.

Sold in sealed tins......Cash. As. 12 Credit. Re. 1

by the
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
for India,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Market declining. Colabas have fallen to Rs. 1,295 and Old Elphinstones to Rs. 825. New Bombay Bank shares are also a shade lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Captal.	Nom. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
8,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
8,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	565
8,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANY.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1295
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	825
1,080,000	1,000	550	,,11-14	Do. New	390
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	1765
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	440
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8150
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3500
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1600
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	275
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1125

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	109
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	200

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¼
Five per cent.	108¼
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	98

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Spanish Dollars	,,	225
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
German Crowns	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-6
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-7-6

CALCUTTA—10TH MARCH 1869.

Government Securities.—A good amount of business was reported to-day at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 4-14, 4-12 and 4-10 discount. 5 per cents. of at Rs. 8-0 to 8-4 premium, and 5½ per 1856-57, cents. at Rs. 12-14 and 13-0 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,646¼ and 1,650.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 139 and 139¼.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 270.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 9th March, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,55,771	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. Nil; Do. do. at Branches ... ,, 70,69,312 6 1	70,69,312	6	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,47,94,782	7	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	20,11,431	15	5
Sundries	5,32,860	15	1
Rs.	6,81,64,159	3	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	77,27,175	7	8
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	41,22,477	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	94,09,734	4	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.	1,30,97,707	12	8
Dead Stock	9,93,336	10	7
Stamps	15,840	10	0
Balances with other Banks	2,30,687	12	1
Sundries	9,20,889	7	11
Rs.	3,65,17,849	1	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,85,23,065 4 4; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... ,, 1,31,23,244 13 5	3,16,46,310	1	9
Rs.	6,81,64,159	3	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Gibbard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Ryan, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Buxa, Bhootan.
Jackson, Lieutenant, General List, Cavalry, Bengal, on sick leave, from Oomrawuttee, Berar.
Thompson, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Indore.
Sawyer, Lieutenant, 8th (The King's) Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.
Stourton, Lieutenant, 8th (The King's) Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.
Heffernan, Assistant Surgeon, 25th Regiment N. L. I., to join, from Burda Chowkey, Kattywar.
Adams, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, Kamptee.
Sinclair, Major, 26th Regiment, on duty, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15.

Ostrehan, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Gibbard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Augur, Central India.
Cockworthy, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Allahabad.
Vialls, Colonel, 95th Regiment, on duty, to Mhow.
Hopkins, Civil Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Kurrachee.
Milne, Colonel, Bengal Army, to Meerut and Umballa.
Hincks, Captain, 49th Regiment, on leave, to Deesa.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH MARCH.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China ...	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Slieve Donard	Thompson	Liverpool, Nov. 5.
	Margaret Pugh	Jones	London, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Mary Mildred	Hanna	Mauritius.
	City of Madras	Murray	Havre.
	Maharatta (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
	Charlotte	Oatis	Galle.

The ship Gloucester, Butcher, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Steamer Taptee, to Kutch.
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Eumimides, to Havre.
Ship Astracana, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 10 Punjaub (s)......Parker......Madras, March 6.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 9 Meinam (F. S.)......Gauvain......Galle.
10 Robert......Barker......Calcutta.
Omar Pasha......Bullock......Covelong.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAKER—March 15th, at Bombay, the wife of Captain W. A. Baker, R.E., of a son.

DEATH.

MABBOTT—March 12th at Dapoolie, Lieutenant J. Mabbott, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 74, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ANLEY—March 6th, at Purneah the wife of G. A. D. Anley, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

KENNEDY—WELSH—March 9th, in Christ Church, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. E. S. Goodhart, Lieut. A. Clark Kennedy, 21st N. B. Fusiliers, A. D. C. to Major General Sir Rowland Smyth, K. C. B., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Welsh, M. A., Incumbent, of Christ Church, Madras.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

MACMULLEN—March 7th, at Jullundur, the wife of Fred. Macmullen, Esq., Lieutenant, 11th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURNEY—NASH—March 8th, at St. Thomas's Church, Dehra, by the Rev. C. W. Cahusac, Major General Burney, to Amelia Maria, daughter of Major General Nash, C.B., H. M.'s Bengal Army.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869.

WITHOUT wishing to anticipate the Report of the Government Commission on the Bhore Ghaut Railway accident, we cannot refrain from at once making some comments on the remarkable evidence given before the Commission last Thursday by Mr. Walter Knox, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company in Bombay. Mr. Knox has "the courage of his opinions" in probably as strong a degree as any mortal has ever been blest with; and it is impossible not to admire his fearless independence in hitting out all round, without the slightest respect for persons, at his own employers, colleagues, and subordinates, and preferring evidently from first to last the public good to the interests of the Railway Company. Even the members of the Commission meet with scant consideration at the hands of Mr. Knox. When the chairman, laudably anxious to display a little special knowledge of the management of railways, betrayed his ignorance by asking the question—"And a train "rushing with great velocity towards the safety "siding would be calculated to paralyze any "pointsman?—Mr. Knox, with a touch of grim humour that reminds one of Stephenson's famous answer to the member of Parliament who wanted to know if it would not be very awkward if a cow strayed on the line in front of an express train, quietly replied—"That would not very "much matter; for, if he was paralyzed, the "points would remain the same." Again, when the effect of the reduction of pressure in the new Ghaut engines was spoken of, and Mr. Forde, himself a distinguished engineer, mildly offered the suggestion—"Mr. Edward Woods is one of "the best authorities in this matter, is he not?" —he was at once repulsed by Mr. Knox with the sneer—"His notions are now rather quaint." But it is generally easy in Bombay to get witnesses by the score who will say smooth and agreeable things; and the public will be disposed to applaud, if only for its rarity, the honest bluntness of Mr. Knox, who strives to make no secret of what he really thinks about the causes of the frightful disaster that provoked the appointment of the Government Commission.

Mr. Knox accounts for the accident in a very simple way. He thinks that the runaway train had sufficient brake power to hold it in check; but, through the neglect of the men in charge, that power was not properly applied. Yet both the driver and the guard appear to have been trustworthy men; and Mr. Knox, elsewhere in his evidence, speaks in terms of the highest praise of the general good conduct of European drivers on the line. "The double "pay offered is," he says, "a sufficient induce"ment to get good men at home to come out. "*A rupee has two values—it is equal to one shilling* "*if you spend it, but to two shillings if you save it;* "and as a rule our men after three years' ser"vice take home about Rs. 5,000—that "is what I consider about the average." No better proof than this could be given of the prudence and self-control of a most useful but often much maligned body of men. But, the better the men, the more alarming would be the suggestion that the accident was solely due to "the want of sufficient thought and care" on the part of the guard and driver of the train. Even if the additional precaution which Mr. Knox recommends be taken, and a second European stationed on the engine, so that the driver, at critical moments, may have some one by him to whom he can speak in his own language, and whom he cannot afterwards blame for an accident by alleging that his instructions were misunderstood, still the bravest and steadiest men cannot invariably be relied upon; and the Bhore Ghaut incline ought to be abandoned as unfit for passenger traffic if it cannot be worked except at the risk that a moment's forgetfulness on the part of one or two men will inevitably ensure the destruction of a whole train.

But what is the real state of the case? Assuming that it is, as Mr. Knox says, "absurd" for Mr. Dewar to allege that there is any "mystery" about the immediate cause of the accident, we are yet assured most distinctly by the Agent himself, that, although the driver did not do all he ought to have done, and lost control of the train, a catastrophe involving the loss of so many lives might after all have been averted, but for the existence of the Reversing Station. Mr. Knox denounces this Reversing Station as "a trap," and declares he has thought it a mistake from the first day he came to the country. Moreover, this appears to be the general feeling among the railway authorities out here. "For two years and a half," it is stated, "there has been not only a feeling "among the officials of the Company, but it was "also a feeling with the Government Consulting "Engineer, that the Reversing Station required "some alteration; but the matter never assumed "an official form." Various plans have been from time to time proposed for effecting this alteration; at one time a catch siding, at another a triangle, again Mr. LeMesurier's scheme for continuing the level at the station without laying down rails on the extension (of which scheme Mr. Knox says, in his brusque way, that "it would simply cause "the destruction of a train just as much as "going over the tip") and finally Fell's system, to which most persons would be inclined to give a decided preference. For the catch siding estimates have actually been finished, after "considerable delay caused by a want of organi"gation in the then Chief Engineer's Office;" but, although it was so clearly seen that some day a train must be caught in "the trap," the Railway officials have been content to wait for an accident instead of doing all in their power to prevent it. Mr. Knox explains his own reasons for this neglect in words which seem to us to touch the root of the whole matter, and which deserve the careful consideration of the Commissioners and the Government. He says—"When I came out here, "I found everything cut and dry after a "discussion of six years, and had merely to "accept matters as they were. I have from "time to time suggested reasons for altering it; "*but there would be so much difficulty in over*"*coming the opinion of first those at home,* "*then those at Bombay, and those at Calcutta,* "*that I thought it best not to interfere.*" Here is the real explanation of the causes of this accident. It is our lives and property—for we, the taxpayers of India, travel by the line and provide the money to pay the shareholders' dividends—which are endangered by the insecure state of the Ghaut incline; yet the Agent of the Railway Company here has his hands tied, and can do nothing to improve the state of the line, because he despairs of persuading his numerous masters to let him carry out such alterations as he deems necessary. Mr. Knox speaks first of all the obstructiveness of people at home; and can anything be more absurd than to have the affairs of a Bombay railway managed by an Agent who is subordinate in all things to a Board of gentlemen drawing fat salaries in London, when the Master ought to be resident here, and an Agent only is required to do the Company's business at home? But there is one gentleman connected with the London Board on whom a heavier responsibility rests than on the Directors. Mr. George Berkley, the Consulting Engineer to the G. I. P. Railway Company, came out to this country for the first time on a brief visit of inspection two years ago. Soon after he went home nearly all the bridges on the line began to tumble down; and Mr. Berkley came out again last year and remained for several months in India. Now, it is simply impossible that he can have been ignorant of the state of feeling among the railway officials here with regard to the Reversing Station; and it was doubly incumbent upon him, as the brother of the man who constructed that station, to take care that no false pride should prevent him from acknowledging that its construction was a mistake. But he held his peace, and went home again; and no man will envy his feelings when he hears that, in the opinion of the men most competent to decide such questions, the lives of the men killed in the accident on the Ghaut have been sacrificed because the Railway Company were anxious to prevent the breakdown of the engineering reputation of the late Mr. James Berkley.

AT length the right scheme for telegraphic communication between England and India has actually been propounded in a formal shape. The public were informed, a few days ago, that the prospectus of an Anglo-Indian and Australian sub-marine cable had been issued in London, and that the route proposed is *via* Gibraltar, Malta, and Bombay. For some time our well-informed Commercial Correspondent has been hinting at this project, and now it is before the political and commercial world. The route selected has long suggested itself to those who, looking on the map, think not only of securing a telegraphic connexion between India and the head-quarters of British power, nor of securing a paying connexion, but of devising additional means of safeguarding power itself. The line of communication with India, which cannot be wrested from us except by our own folly or weakness, is the broad pathway of the ocean. The most simple teaching of facts tells the General that the road by which he receives intelligence, transmits and receives orders, should be in his own possession, that is, along the chain of posts which links him to his Government. In the same way our line of telegraphic communication with our greatest dependency, the centre and source of our dominion in the East, should be along the line of our military posts. Every line, not under our control, is to be distrusted; whether it pass through Holland, Germany, Austria and Turkey, through France and Italy, or through Germany, Russia, and Persia; and though we may use those lines at discretion, it is not wisdom, but the reverse to rely on them. It is quite true that if we were embroiled with France, Holland and Germany might remain open; but they might not, probably would not; and in trusting our communication to foreign powers we trust to a thread which may be snapped just when it would be supremely valuable. If we are to live as an empire of world-wide power we must be masters of the sea. Along the sea route to Egypt we have all the coigns of vantage, and along that route, from post to post, we ought to lay our lines. From Egypt again to Bombay there is no commanding station which we do not possess; and thus with a deep sea wire to Alexandria, the land line to Suez, and another deep sea line to Bombay, we should have a complete connexion, the safe-keeping of which would be in our hands alone. We are to have political railways in India, why not political telegraphs beneath the ocean? It may be, surely, quite as important to save the life of an empire as it is to facilitate trade and commerce, some may even think it more important; since with the empire would go the trade. The new project need not interfere with the recently launched Red Sea line which, indeed, it would complete by relieving us from dependence on the good will of any power. What is wanted is a wire from some point of the English coast to Malta; that, with the Red Sea line to Bombay, would give the desired direct communication. We do not despair of seeing a cheap wire to India by the Cape of Good Hope. If France thinks it expedient to lay a separate wire to America, England, unless she is dead to her own vital interests, will encourage, promote, and assist the project which proposes to give us a separate and independent line to this country.

ELSEWHERE our readers will find some excellent remarks on the Bengal Bank Agency which we have quoted from the *Madras Times*. It is a most noteworthy thing that everybody, including those interested in the settlement of this question, are dependent upon mere chance for information. No one is allowed to know, authentically, how the case stands. A subject which should be debated, in open day, seems to be purposely shrouded in mystery. Upon inquiry we are told that even the directors of the Bank of Bombay are kept in the dark, and learn nothing except from friends, who glean odds and ends of intelligence more or less significant. The Government of India is not treating us fairly. We do not even know what our own Government is doing, nor how far it resolutely backs up and insists upon the interests of our Presidency Bank. Is it the dominant Bank party at Calcutta, which prevails upon the Government of India, to prohibit the frank and just communication of the facts? Are the invaders from Bengal afraid of the light? There is Scriptural warrant for the uncharitable belief. The public holds that the time has come when an end should be put to the mystery, and when the Bombay Bank shareholders should resolutely insist on knowing whether faith is or is *not* to be kept with them.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I., Agent Governor General Central India, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eight months.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. R. HATHAWAY, Bombay Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

A BILL "to authorise the destruction of useless records in the Courts in the Province of Sind" has been prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield for the consideration of the Legislative Council. It runs thus:—

"Whereas it is desirable that authority should be given for the destruction of useless records in the Courts of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction in the Province of Sind, and that the power of ordering the destruction of such records should be conferred on the Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind. It is enacted as follows:—

"It shall be lawful for the Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind, by any rules to be from time to time made by the said Judge, to order the destruction, after such periods and with such reservations as may be prescribed by Government, of such records and papers belonging to or being in the said Sudder Court or in the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature subordinate to the said Sudder Court, or any of them, as the said Judge may consider useless or unworthy of permanent record, and such records and papers shall accordingly be destroyed, any regulation, act, or law to the contrary notwithstanding."

The statement of objects and reasons is as follows:—

"Under Bombay Act VI. of 1865, section 2, indemnity is given for the destruction of records, prior to the passing of that Act, by officers acting under the orders of the late Sudder Court of Bombay. Upon the fact that the necessity for this indemnification has been recognised by the Legislature, a doubt has arisen whether the Judicial Commissioner in Sind has power to order the destruction of useless records in his own Court or in the Courts subordinate to him. The object of this bill is to remove the doubt."

THE expedition against the Loshais is proceeding but slowly. Intelligence has been received from General Nuthall, dated "Pukwa Mookh, 5th March," to the effect that there had been a storm on the previous night, and that rain still continued with brief intermissions. The force was to proceed onwards as soon as the weather cleared sufficiently to render the Kaor Tila practicable for elephants. The troops were well, and supplies sufficient.

THE balance of the Famine Relief Fund of 1860-61 remaining in the hands of the Supreme Government amounts to Rs. 2,00,000. This sum was invested in Government securities. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has now asked for Rs. 1,00,000, in aid of the relief funds in that province. It appears that the Lahore Central Committee urgently require assistance. The Viceroy, we learn, has granted the sum asked for, and ordered the immediate sale of securities to that amount.

DURING the recent operations in Hazara the men of the levies employed behaved remarkably well, and in some cases, as in the affair of the Nawab of Umb, rendered very valuable services. This being the case the Viceroy has, on the recommendation of the Punjab Government, sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 2,600 as gratuities to the families of those who were killed, and Rs. 1,025 as compensation to those who were wounded.

THE *Madras Athenæum* "understands that the Supreme Government recently called upon the Madras Government to report whether any reduction could be made in the number of the divisional commands in this Presidency; but the latter have replied that having a due regard to efficiency they cannot recommend such a measure."

A NATIVE convicted by a District Judge under sections 190 and 193 of the Penal Code, of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and of making a false statement in a declaration before a magistrate, has been released by the Madras High Court, on the ground that he was a Christian and that as he spoke on simple affirmation only—the oath having been omitted—he had not been legally qualified as a witness. As a Christian the usual oath was absolutely necessary.

LAST Wednesday evening His Excellency the Governor-General paid a visit to the Calcutta Mint. He was attended by Sir Richard Temple, Major General Wilde, Colonel Keatinge, and Majors Burne and Bourne.

THE Government of India submitted a proposal to the Home Government for increasing the salary of the Financial Commissioner of Oudh to Rs. 40,000 per annum. The Secretary of State has, however, negatived the proposal, and the salary of the post will, therefore, continue at Rs. 36,000 per annum, the present limit.

ON THE ROUTE TO MAHABLESHWUR.

IT being, we believe, the function of the press to be guide, philosopher, and friend to the public. We wish in this instance to act in the first capacity. We wish to act as guide to our readers to a place, many, nay, most of them, have visited more than once, and yet, we believe, we can tell them something new about the route to—Mahableshwur. As if every one didn't know all about it! "From Bombay to Poona by rail, and thence in the lordly phaeton, the eccentric nibs, or on the long suffering tattoo, through Sheerwul and Waee to the hill." Granted, every one knows all about that way, but the other, through the terra incognita of the Konkan, along the marshy banks of the Nagotna river, by the road that leads thence through a dismal jungle, and on through deserted rice-fields to the favourite retreat of Bombay warriors and statesmen—to how many is this way known? who can put his hand upon his heart and say the names of the travellers' bungalows on the road straight off? Barring officials who have spent months in those parts, and Governors and Members of Council, and such like persons, who of course know everything, we believe not three persons in the Presidency. And so having introduced the subject in that happy manner peculiar to this contributor, we will start for Mahableshwur—not from Boree Bunder station, but from Carnac Bunder. Carnac Bunder, of course, you all know, you who live in Bombay: child of the Elphinstone Reclamation Company, is it not the prince among the bunders? Troops ship,—all are shipped there; King Cotton has palaces on this land pulled out of the sea, and what is more to our purpose the "Dhurrumtur" steamer starts thence at 8 o'clock every morning, and on payment of three rupees you can have saloon accommodation in the said steamer, and arrive at Dhurrumtur bunder between 11 and 12 o'clock. From there you will get into the boat which your servant, who has gone on before, has placed for you, and probably arrive at Nagotna about 3 in the afternoon. This presupposes that you have not chosen a day when the tide will not suit, or you will infallibly be stuck in the mud, but this only happens on such days when it is low tide at the time you would arrive at Nagotna. Having arrived in Nagotna you will be just seventy-three miles from the top of Mahableshwur, or about the same distance as Poona, with this disadvantage, that from Nagotna you can get no means of conveyances except bullock carts. A dak of tattoos or palkees can be, ought to be, and should be laid on from Mahableshwur. And here for the information of the reader we give the bungalows and the distances between each:—

1. At Nagotna there is a bungalow in charge of a peon.

2. At Indapore, nineteen miles further on, there is an excellent bungalow also in charge of a peon.

3. At Mahar, twenty-four miles further, there is a bungalow in charge of an ancient mess-man, who can give the weary traveller the indifferent sea and skeleton murgi which, or rather the like of which, he has partaken of in every traveller's bungalow he may have visited.

4. At Poladpore, eleven miles further on, there is a fac-simile of the Mahar bungalow, the mess-man there being own brother to the one at Mahar.

Should our friend be an adventurer and hardy traveller, we may imagine him to have ridden from Nagotna to Poladpore, a distance of only fifty-three miles, on ponies; we will imagine that he left Nagotna at four, that he has ridden boldly onwards, stopping but once to dine, and has arrived at Poladpore at 11. Here we should say—"Rest thee, noble traveller, and let the mess-man earn a rupee for the fee you will pay." Tell him to call thee at 4 in the morning; or if thy bones are weary, at 5, and ride up the Ghaut in the morning dawn. From Poladpore to Kuneshwur ride one pony, seven miles; from thence to Parr another six miles—but six miles of very steep ghaut,—and thence to the top a short but steep six miles on a fresh tattoo. If it like thee thou canst remain at Parr, where there is a bungalow for the weary, for a space, and partake of refreshment, if perchance thou hast it with thee, for assuredly he that keepeth the bungalow can give thee but the ordinary drink of the country called by the natives 'pani.'" From Parr to the top is, after accomplishing a winding-staircase-like piece of road, an easy ride and a pretty, and our traveller will arrive at the hill twenty-four hours after he left Bombay without—if he be a man of ordinary toughness of fibre and skin—being necessarily very exhausted. We have supposed our friend to be a hale traveller, and have hurried him along at a deuce of a pace accordingly; but suppose he be infirm or married, or otherwise crippled, then let him travel more slowly; we have shown him the road. Horses can be laid on from Bombay to take him or them the stages in his own carriage. He can take his dinner with him, and eat it at Indapore; breakfast next day at Mahar; dine at Poladpore; and go up the ghaut in a palki during the night. We have told him that there is a route shorter than that through Poona. We have introduced him to travellers' bungalows—is it not enough?

One paragraph to "general remarks." 1st. We must own that the road is not exactly the best in the Presidency, still it is more than passable in every sense of the word, and rumour and engineers tell us it is to be bridged and made a first-class road of. 2ndly. The road up the ghaut is twelve miles of steepish ascent, yet here again the engineers are at work, and a path is to be cut, up which a four-in-hand may be driven by—any one who wants to. 3rdly. There are no mess men at either Indapore or Nagotna, yet patronize the road by numerous readers of the "Bombay Gazette," and the laws of supply and demand are such—as is well known to the Bengal Board of Revenue—that mess-men will speedily appear.

The advantages of the route appear to us to be that the journey across the harbour on to Nagotna is pleasanter, cheaper, and occupies less time than the railway journey to Poona, and is certainly less fatiguing. A variation can be made in this journey by those who prefer long sea voyages by going in a boat from Bombay to Dusgaum, six miles from Mahar, or on to Mahar itself; a steamer can go as far as Dusgaum. For the benefit of any person or persons wishing to go by this route we write the names of the principal villages and the distances between them, making those places where there is a travellers' bungalow with a cross:—† Nagotna; 12 Kolad; † 7 Indapore; 6 Mangaum; 6 Lonee; 6 Dusgaum; † 6 Mahar; † 11 Poladpore; 7 Kuneshwur (foot of the Ghaut); 4 Parr; 6 Malcolm Peth. Total—71. F.

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

WE readily publish the following very moderate and respectful appeal to Lord Mayo:—

MY LORD,—His Grace the Secretary of State for India has recently been pleased to intimate his opinion that the Civil Service furlough rules of 1868 press hardly on those who have already taken all the furlough to which their service entitles them, and he has directed that to obviate this hardship as much as possible, their future furlough shall be credited to them in instalments of three months for every year's service, by which means a Civil Servant, under the circumstances supposed, can proceed to Europe on furlough without completing the fixed term of four years' service for each year's furlough, and His Grace has also been pleased to add that as Chapter II. of the Military Furlough Rules to some extent removes the hardship in the case of military officers, no modification is desirable in the manner of bringing their furlough to credit.

"But, my Lord, the cases are not analogous; a Civil Servant acquires a right to one year's furlough for every four years' service; while the military officer, after the first eight years' service, obtains a credit of one year's furlough after every six years' service instead of four.

"The Civil Servant enjoyed his furlough on good allowances, and gains another on as easy terms; not so the military officer, who, during his furlough, received barely enough for sustenance, and whose right to future furlough accrues at the diminished rate of one year for every six years' service.

"This, my Lord, is a real hardship.

"The military officer, who had taken furlough before the new rules, under every disadvantage of small allowances and forfeiture of staff employ, has lost the right acquired by others in their first eight years' service, and cannot now regain it without twelve years' service.

"This appeal is made to your Lordship in the earnest hope that you may be pleased to take such cases into your special consideration and obtain a modification of the rule which presses so heavily and unequally on a small class of officers, in so far as this—

"That although the furlough already enjoyed by an officer must be reckoned as part of the maximum under No. XVI. of the rules of 1868, and be at once brought to account by an equivalent debit of service, the right to furlough under the new rules shall then (for the first two years' furlough) accrue at the rate of one year for four years' service, and thereafter at the rate of one year for every six years' service.

"'Tis but a bare measure of justice that your Lordship is entreated to extend to those officers who have not caused the State additional expense by taking simple furlough, and who are the only officers excluded from the substantial benefits of the new Infantry Furlough Regulations.—With infinite respect, I am, my Lord,

"AN APPELLANT.

"8th March, 1869."

RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

12TH MARCH.

A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL to frame laws for the province is in embryo, and will, I believe, be brought to maturity in about a month. It is to be composed of a representative from each State, and members (to be appointed by the Political Agent) to represent landholders not having jurisdiction, such as the Bhyad and Gerassias. The measure, if properly conducted, must conduce much towards introducing good government, but I do not feel myself competent as yet to express a decided opinion on the subject.

Our Chaplain, Mr. Onslow, left last Monday for Surat, to which station he stands appointed. He was more a practical than a theological preacher, and his sermons were certainly edifying. I am sure he will be appreciated by the good folks of Surat. The Rev. Mr. Kirk, his successor, has not yet arrived.

Colonel Combe, H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., leaves to-morrow on two years' furlough to England and the regiment will, during his absence, be commanded by Major Alexander.

The new Native Infantry lines that were commenced about two years ago are being proceeded with, but I don't think they will be completed for another year. It is a hardship that native soldiers should be employed as bigarrees, masons and carpenters, and European officers as muccadums. Such, however, is the case here, and I believe there is no remedy for it.

A Jew in the station bazaar lately sent in a host of charges against the Commissariat agent, Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Dady, to his superior officer, who, after enquiry, has found them false and malicious. There are one or two dangerous and mischievous characters in the bazaar on whom I would recommend the Station Magistrate to keep sharp eyes.

KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

10TH MARCH.

JUST a line to say that the Sudder Court has reversed the decision of the Sessions Judge in the recent jail murder case—much to the joy of hundreds of natives, chiefly Hindoos, who flocked to the building to hear the judgment this afternoon. Moonshee Mewaram is now a freeman, and the other two men, Molaino and Peer Bux, who were sentenced, the first to suffer death and the other to transportation for ten years, have simply to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. As may well be imagined, those interested in the prosecution of the three men feel no little disappointment at the turn affairs have taken, and the exclamation was heard that there was more of law than of justice in Sind; but this is one single opinion against Mr. West's vast experience and sound judgment, and there is no denying the fact that his decision in the case was not given without deep thought and a just appreciation of the evidence before him.

I may *en passant* tell you of the sudden death of Mr. G. O. Costalo, for several years chief clerk of the District Court of Kurrachee. Though to all appearance perfectly healthy, he had, for a short time past, been subject to epileptic fits. He attended Church on Sunday evening, visited his relatives, with whom he remained till a late hour, returned home seemingly in the best of health and spirits, retired to rest as usual, but had scarcely slept an hour when he was attacked by the fits, which followed each other in such quick succession that, notwithstanding the Civil Surgeon was in attendance from the commencement and did all that human skill could do, he succumbed to the twelfth one, unconscious that it was his end. His loss will be felt by many. As a public servant he was not surpassed in the place among the Uncovenanted; and the service, I may truly say, has lost one of its most promising young men.

SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

8TH MARCH.

LAST evening (Sunday) a little after 5 P.M. we had a good downpour for nearly half an hour, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Towards the termination of the shower there was a copious fall of hailstones of ordinary size, which made the ground for some distance all around appear frost-clad. The effects of this shower may, in some measure, be to arrest the progress of brain fever, measles, and sunstroke, which are just now prevalent (an officer of the 10th Regiment E. L. I. having only the other day—the 6th instant—fallen a victim to sunstroke); but it will in no way improve the prospects in regard to the crops. Even the out-turn of mangoes will, it is said, be deteriorated by the fall of hailstones, many a tree having been divested of half its produce, and what remains on them being damaged.

Lieutenants Bolton and Andrews have been released from their arrest and permitted to return to duty. A Mr. French, from Madras, has been nominated to fill the Head Mastership in the Residency School. The Reverend Mr. Bartlett, a staunch Ritualist, has been appointed to the pastoral charges of Bolarum and Chudderghaut, vice the Rev. Mr. Clarke, another Ritualist, appointed to the Trimulgherry Church in room of the popular and much-esteemed Rev. Mr. Warlow, on leave at Ootacamund, for three months.

Major Dangerfield, Commissary of Ordnance, from Nagpore, arrived here on the 4th instant and has taken charge of the Arsenal from Major Thomas, who leaves this about the 10th instant *en route* to England on eighteen months' leave *via* Bombay. I forgot to mention that Mr. Bartlett arrived at Bolarum on the 6th instant and has taken charge of his divisions from the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

The water in the Hussain Saugor tank is below the zero point of the rock-metre; many say it never came down before to its present low level, and a scarcity of water is generally apprehended before the monsoon can come to avert such a dire calamity.

The Chudderghaut Post Office is undergoing extension under the supervision of Mr. Rose, Overseer D. P. W., who, by the way, it is rumoured, is about to bring out a work of his own from a Bombay Press, styled, "The Deccan Ready Reckoner." Such a hand-book would be invaluable to Europeans here, where the diversity of current coins, and market fluctuations in exchange of the same, afford underlings and menials ample opportunity of cheating their employers. A Government rupee is seldom at par, but is almost always at a discount in the market, though a uniform rate of premium prevails in the Pay Department at a little more than 16⅛ths per cent. Sometime ago there was a talk of the Prime Minister being about to introduce a uniform silver coin, equivalent to the Government rupee, throughout the Nizam's territory, but this to all appearances has only ended in "tall talk." A more opportune time than the present could not offer for the utter abolition of these foreign coins; and if the Berars are to be amalgamated with the Central Provinces, that would be a good reason to assign for the maintenance of the Government rupee throughout the Nizam's territory—to facilitate trade and to give a momentum to commerce generally. Now that the odious custom of removing the shoes from the feet of the Resident and other British officers attending the Nizam's Durbar has been finally and for ever done away with at the timely suggestion of Sir Richard Temple, and the first Durbar attended by European officers with shoes and boots on has occurred on the occasion of the installation of the infant Nizam on the 1st instant, innovations for the benefit of the Nizam's empire will surely be introduced without reserve by the Government of India, and amongst the many changes for the better that must follow, the introduction of the Government coin will be one of the most important and advantageous to the people, except to the hordes of Rohillas and Arabs who now infest the city of Hyderabad. The Prime Minister will not now be found unwilling to advocate measures that must promote civilization and enlightenment amongst the rural classes, and now that his hands are unshackled, progress must make giant strides in the Nizam's territory.

The mother of the infant Nizam has been created Princess Regent, and she has been invested with authority to act for her son in all things. Being a woman unaccustomed to control State matters, she has wisely placed herself under the influence and counsel of Sir Salar Jung, her Prime Minister, and has already proclaimed to her subjects, that Her Highness' will and pleasure is to be at peace and good will with the British nation, and that any of her subjects who should violate her will and pleasure in this respect will meet with condign punishment. The city folks who talk of Her Highness, style her "the Maharanee Begum." Whether the title has or has not been conferred by Government, I am not aware.

Mr. Kundasawmy, a Hindoo in the employ of the Prime Minister, showed great tact and talent in the management of the differences that cropped up to the surface immediately the Nizam died. The Arabs and Rohillas at once surrounded the palace at the instigation of some fanatics who were eager to sow the seeds of sedition. No sooner was the intelligence of the Nizam's death announced than it was given out the British were to enter the city to take it. Consequent on this report the city gates were at once closed and guarded by the Arabs. Sir Salar Jung, on learning this state of affairs from Mr. Kundasawmy, at once with a decision worthy of his reputation despatched his commander, Gulap Singh, to disperse the Rohillas and Arabs from the Nizam's palace and the city gates. His orders to Gulap Singh were definite and trite.—"Advise them to retire, and tell them the British do not want their city or the palace. If they will not be advised, tell them the British troops will be upon them, and that they will be put to the sword." This message delivered to them by a commander whom they knew to be armed with power to act up to every word of his warning, dispersed the Rohillas and Arabs at once. The Prime Minister then sent word to the Resident that the course was clear, and the Resident thereafter entered the city. A detachment of Her Majesty's Hussars were on guard over the Prime Minister's palace, and so also was a battery of the Royal Artillery.

The infant Prince on seeing the Resident and other British officers who accompanied him, became alarmed and began to cry, but the Resident went up to him and gave him his watch and chain to play with; but it was not possible to pacify the infant or stop his cries till a musical box had been wound up and began to play, which diverted his attention.

There is still a telegraph office in the Resident's mansion and in the General's compound. The Accountant General's Office, Controller's Office, and Chief Engineer's Office are all to be removed into the enclosure of the Residency compound shortly.

There is no doubt that a few mails hence will bring out the order of K. C. S. I. for Mr. Saunders, who is already a Companion of the Bath.

A rumour is going the rounds of the city that the Prime Minister is anxious to proceed to the Court of Persia for a change and recreation, but the British Government cannot spare him at this time nor at least until the ensuing Mohurum is over. The Prime Minister is in great grief about the demise of his master, the late Nizam, and it is said has in consequence denied himself all comforts.

The two candidates Messrs. Fonseca and Reymont, who presented themselves for matriculation, have not passed. Two candidates also presented themselves for examination to enter the Medical Department as hospital apprentices, and they also have failed. Two young lads, Messrs. Faulknor and Bailey, have gone to England to pass the test for Commissioned Assistant Surgeons.

Rosa grass and kus-kus tatties are in demand on account of the heat of the weather, and bamboo has thereby become excessively dear.

A great anomaly prevails here in Europeans having to appear before a native Mahomedan who holds the position of extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Judge and Magistrate. There could be no objection to this if the Mahomedan knew the English tongue himself, but as he cannot converse and requires an interpreter, a great deal of mischief is possible, considering the temptation open to the interpreter.

The First Assistant Resident is now invested with the powers of a Divisional Commissioner and Sessions Judge, and the Resident with those of a Judicial Commissioner or Chief Justice. As these posts are now becoming important in the administration of civil and criminal justice, it will be imperative on the Supreme Government to see that right men fill the appointments and so set a model of justice to those tribunals of the Nizam which are presided over by native officials who have high birth on their side rather than ability. The duration of suits in the lower Courts affects detrimentally their popularity, and it is in this respect that the cultivators in the Berars appreciate the improvement in the British regime.

A new telegraph office is to be erected in this cantonment shortly. This will be a great boon to the military, who have now to send six miles for the despatch of a telegram—which entails extra expense in the shape of conveyance or messenger's hire.

Some of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 4th Regiment M.N.I. have, it would appear, involved themselves in some extensive pecuniary transactions with a banker. This being against orders, an enquiry has been instituted, the result of which is not yet made known.

A uniform has been sanctioned for the Telegraph Department, and the signallers will all soon have to appear in them. Their barrack also is to be allowed to them, but there is a hitch as to whether it should be erected at Chudderghaut or in Trimulgherry.

NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3RD MARCH.

THE Hooli abominations excepted, I have not much to tell you of this week, the station seeming to have made up its mind that the hot weather has set in, and to have become accordingly as dull as possible. More than one lady has informed me, with a melancholy shake of her head, that the Neemuch "season" is over, and that, no matter what effort may be made, it is useless to expect that we shall be lively again before next Christmas. I am, indeed, afraid that this is too true, for every one seems to be settling down into that deadly-lively state which is the curse of small Indian stations, and leads so often to habits of unlimited "pegging" and diurnal anathematization of the country and everything connected with it, but from which we seemed to be for the last few months specially exempt. Cricket has been stopped, partly by the heat, partly by the absence on leave of a number of its supporters, but at any rate I fear there is little chance of another game until after the rains. The only thing that remains to us to do is to play croquet two or three evenings in the week, and on the others assemble with what spirit we may, at a place miscalled "The Point," and there talk scandal. Some of us up here are too particular even to play croquet during Lent, and altogether the place of late has undergone a most wonderful and complete change. A good scandal, such as used to keep our neighbours in Mhow in a state of constant ferment three or four years ago, would be hailed as an unmitigated boon.

There was a performance last week at the theatre by a man calling himself Signor de Mello, but whom one would have almost sworn to as having been born in Goa. A more melancholy failure I never had the misfortune to witness. However, one could at least congratulate oneself on the fact that more people had not been deluded into attending, for there were but four officers present, and the men of the Royals put in a very scanty appearance, while the still more wily gunners only sent six of their representatives to add to the number of the disappointed. The performance was supposed to consist of conjuring tricks, combined with feats of strength and agility, but I would back any barrack room to improvise a better entertainment in five minutes.

The din and uproar caused by the celebration of that most objectionable of native festivals, the Hooli, has well nigh driven some of us crazy. The houses in camp are most unfortunately situated between the bazaar on the one hand and the native regimental lines on the other, and all night long as well as during the part of the day our ears have been assailed for a week past with incessant tom-tomming from both sides, with an occasional variation in the shape of the shrieking voice of a nautch girl. Each of the native regiments, as well as the gun lascars attached to the Artillery, gave a nautch and sent invitations to the officers of the station to attend. That given by the Cavalry was by far the best as a spectacle, owing, I suppose, to the regiment having been stationed here so long, and having first pick, and having also more money to spend on these things than the others. In the lines of the 28th N. I., besides two nautches, there was a nearer approach to an English "penny gaff" than anything I have ever seen in the country, and though the subjects chosen for the acting were not of the most refined description, it was a far more amusing and indeed a more intellectual style of thing than the nautch pure and simple. The lascars of the Artillery had only boys dressed up to represent women, and they also commenced something like acting, but it was of such a description that the officers, forming part of the audience, though not, I imagine, more squeamish than most, and making due allowance for the customs of natives at this festival, were obliged to retire abruptly. I wonder that Government does not suppress the celebration of the Hooli altogether, or at least the public outrage of decency, which is generally entailed in it. I know it is a delicate matter to interfere with native religious ideas, but I fancy that there would not be much difficulty in getting the respectable members of each caste to warmly assist in any efforts to put down such a scandal. At least there should be no difficulty if they are at all worthy of the support which a certain portion of the community and of the press, both here and at home, accords them, when they claim for themselves a recognition of their rapidly increasing civilization.

On looking over my last four or five letters, I find that nearly every one of them begins with a paragraph about the weather, so that I am almost ashamed to say anything about it. As, however, there is more than usual interest attached to the rain-fall in Rajpootana this year, I must speak of it. We had two downpours of rain during the past week, one of them accompanied by a thunder storm. Notwithstanding this it gets hotter every day, and our shikarees are getting everything ready for the hot weather campaign. Lieut. MacRae, well known in this neighbourhood as a slayer of tigers, is coming from Ahmedabad to shoot over his old ground, and will be accompanied, I believe, by two or three younger hands, being probably joined by one or two more up here. Others of our number are going out in different directions, and some, who have never seen large game shooting, are very anxious to begin. The tiger talk is indeed getting rather a nuisance at mess, and one at times scarcely hears anything else; and interesting as the subject may be, one can have too much of a good thing. I have sometimes even seen our "Professor of Deportment" look bored.

A party of four, or I might say three, for one was only a sleeping partner in the business, went the other day to shoot at Panghur, a pretty large tank about twenty-five miles from here; they got a good number of ducks and a few geese with some snipe, and they say the tank is not so much diminished by the drought as might have been expected, and that the crops along the road there, though not very plentiful, are looking very well. It is said that one of the party was discovered up in a tree looking for a mangoose's nest one day, having failed to catch a female monkey and her—baby I was going to say—her young one, after which he had climbed up. It must have been a refreshing sight, one so seldom meets griffs now-a-days.

The small amount of excitement to be found in brigade parades will soon cease also, as we had what is likely to be our last, or last but one, this week. I do not think, however, that it will be a source of very deep regret to any one, as I do not notice any of that overwhelming anxiety to master one's profession among my fellow-residents in cantonments that one reads of sometimes in books, and that would have to be strongly developed ere they reached the mark of the ideal officer of those who rave about continental armies. Talking of our brigade parades reminds me that we are going to lose our very popular Brigade Major, who has been appointed to Belgaum, and leaves this next Saturday. He is to be succeeded by another officer equally popular—Captain LeGeyt—though I fear only temporarily. We thought we had lost the latter the other day when he went to Bombay, but we are befriended by luck, and he will still remain among us. I saw a paragraph in a Bombay paper to the effect that we were also going to lose Major Currey, our Cantonment Magistrate. I am glad to say that I think this is not likely to take place, as far as I can hear, before the end of the rains at any rate, if it does at all. It will be a great source of regret to the native poor if he has to go, for he has managed to prevent the *bannias* from raising their *nerrick* to anything like the extent they might, and almost certainly would have done under any other *regime*. I am sorry to say, however, that Dr. Moore, attached to the Royals, will soon leave this for Poona, his successor, Dr. Halahan, having reported his arrival the other day. Captain Sykes, of the 2nd Cavalry, passed through camp a few days ago on his way to Bombay from Nusseerabad on leave. It is said that it is likely the squadron of this regiment, at present at Nusseerabad, is likely to be soon moved down to this place, as grass is getting dearer there every day, and the amount of compensation paid to them on this account is a very large sum. Grass is still being sent up there in large quantities by the Commissariat. You may fancy how scarce it is when I tell you that at some places on the road between this and Nusseerabad it is selling at fifty and sixty, and in one place at *eighty* rupees a thousand.

The musketry, which the Royals have been at for some weeks past, will soon be over, to their great satisfaction and to the easing of the Brigade roster. The natives ought to rejoice, too, for they cannot be made to understand why they should not be allowed to cross the range while firing is going on, and look upon their being turned back as a piece of *zoolum*. One accident has already happened, as I told you last week, and I should not be in the least surprised if another took place any day, as the butt is rather low and the ground behind it exposed to any bullet going over, while there is a great deal of traffic across this space. It speaks well for the Royals and for the Artillery, that we have had no courts-martial for two months until last week, and that was only a very mild case of "habitual." I remember the time, and that not so very long ago, when the average number of courts-martial used to be five or six, or even more, in a month.

There is another storm of wind blowing now that puts me out of all patience, so I will write no more, but end by asking your decision on a point that has been warmly discussed—is an emeu a *fish* or a *beast with a hump on its back*? I used to think it was a bird, but that of course was silly.

P. S.—I am sorry to say that there is still small-pox in the bazaar, and that it has also made its appearance in the lines of the 28th N. I. All precautions are being taken to prevent its spread, but poverty and want of food are great obstacles to the success of preventive measures. As we have, however, one of the cleanest bazaars and camps I have ever seen in India, this is greatly in our favour.

WILD BEASTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SIXTEEN thousand one hundred and ninety-seven rupees were paid during the half-year ending 31st December, 1868, as rewards for wild beasts destroyed in the Central Provinces. Two hundred and fourteen tigers, four hundred and twenty-three panthers and leopards, one hundred and ninety-five bears, ninety-six wolves, and two hundred and fifty-seven hyænas, were killed during the half-year. These include cubs, and the non-observance of any distinction in this respect, slightly detracts from the interest with which the statistics might have been regarded by the Nimrod mind. The figures include two man-eating tigers, and five man-eating panthers. The largest number of tigers destroyed in one division, was eighty-eight in Chutteesghur, and in one district, forty-one in Belaspore, with the Chutteesghur division. The Nagpore division stands second; forty-nine tigers were destroyed in it. Panthers most infest the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions; forty-eight, at an average of eight a month, having been killed in the Chundwarra district of the latter. The wolves in the Jubbulpore have been found so dangerous and destructive that we remember a letter from a railway engineer on the subject, which led to Government raising the rewards for these animals; for twenty-three destroyed in the Saugor district in that division Rs. 460 were paid; the ordinary rate is rupees five.—*Indian Daily News.*

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

The Bank of England's rate of Discount remains unaltered.

The *Morning Post* announces that France and Belgium have agreed to refer their differences to a mixed commission.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was improving.

Fair Dhollera 10½d.

In the Manchester Market business is active in consequence of the diminished stock of cotton.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 9s. 4½d.
8¼ „ .... 11s.
40's. Mule Twist.............. 1s. 3½d.

The ship *Louisa* has arrived from Bombay.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 12TH MARCH.

President Grant has accepted the resignation of Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE BENGAL BANK IN BOMBAY.

(*Madras Times, March* 11.)

There seems to be some misapprehension abroad as to the present position of the question touching the continuance of the Bengal Bank's Agency in Bombay. The *Bombay Gazette* informs us that when the mail left the subject was still under discussion before the Indian Council; the *Friend*, on the other hand, with his usual assurance (and truthfulness) states that as soon as the Secretary of State understood the true bearings of the case, he wisely declined to interfere. We are in a position to state that the Council, one and all, are as determined as ever that the Agency shall be closed. The question under consideration when the mail left was not as to the expediency of closing the Agency, but how that measure might best be effected. The law officers of the Crown have taken, it seems, the same view of the legal aspect of the subject, as the Advocate General of Bengal; and hold that the Government, having once sanctioned the institution of an Agency, has no power, under the Bank's charter, to withdraw that sanction. It would be idle to speculate on the validity of this ruling, without having before us the precise terms in which the application for leave to start the Agency was couched, and also the precise terms on which the leave was granted. Nevertheless, assuming that the object was, that which it has until lately been always asserted to be, "to collect outstandings," it does seem to us strange law, that a temporary leave should be incapable of being withdrawn after its object has been effected. As well might a sportsman, who had obtained our leave to enter our field for the purpose of picking up a bird which he had shot, declare, as soon as it was in his bag, that he would not budge an inch, but asserts his right and his intention to stay on the premises for ever.

This decision, right or wrong, has necessarily thrown some difficulty in the way of the Secretary of State, for if it had been otherwise, the short and simple course would have been to direct the Government of India to cause the Agency to be closed without more ado. But that directions will be issued to the present Viceroy to effect this object by other means, we have excellent authority for stating; and we are anxious to see how the present Supreme Government will deal with the question. Mr. Dickson is gone, and Sir John Lawrence is gone; but the influence of the Bank of Bengal remains. It is still powerful at head-quarters; and Lord Mayo's action in respect to the Agency will help to give us his measure, and to show how far he is a man of independent judgment, or likely to succumb to Secretariat influence. There is nothing in the argument that any wrong will be done to the Bengal Bank by now forcing it to close the Agency; for if the permission to open in Bombay was for a merely temporary purpose, the Bank went there perfectly cognizant of its liability to be again removed. It is curious to see how the Bank of Bengal and its advocates have kept successively shifting its position, as impunity seemed from time to time to justify a stretch of assurance. At first the Bank crept into Bombay on sufferance, merely to "collect its outstandings," when the position of the Old Bank of Bombay had shaken all confidence in its powers as an Agent. Then the large interests which the Agency had created in Bombay rendered it highly inexpedient to commit their supervision to any other Bank; month after month, we are told, shows how necessary is the Bengal Bank's own management of its affairs in Western India. Then the legal position was taken up, as a direct challenge to the Secretary of State's directions, positive and reiterated, to close the Agency forthwith. The Viceroy and his advisers must have chuckled as they telegraphed, "we *can't* carry out your orders: the law forbids it."

Lastly, the *Friend*, with consummate coolness, assures the public that the original leave never was for a temporary object, and winds up with the most appropriate whine, 'let us alone.' That is all the Bank asks, he says. Of course it is. This is what the pick-pocket says when in the grasp of the policeman. It is a most convenient doctrine, truly; and society would be reduced to a charming state of nature if it could only be carried out in all the transactions of life. One universal shout of 'let us alone,' would go up to Heaven from every wrong-doer in the world; and we might fancy we were dwelling among the far-off Lotus-eaters of whom Tennyson sings. How gladly would the illused directors of the Overend, Gurney, and Co. swindle avail themselves of this defence, if only they might! How charming it would be for Mr. Edward Watkins Edwards! But convenient as the doctrine undoubtedly is, we feel constrained to tell the *Friend* that it will not be acted upon in the present case; and that no stone will be left unturned by those interested in seeing justice done, until the scandalous spectacle of one Government Bank with a body of private shareholders competing with another Government Bank, to the detriment of another body of private shareholders is permanently withdrawn from the stage. The farce has already been on the boards far too long. We will venture to assert that with the exception of those pecuniarily interested in the Bengal Bank, and such as can be hood-winked by its influence, there is not a man in India who does not cry shame on the continued occupation of Bombay by the Agency of the Bank of Bengal.

MR. W. W. HUNTER.

The *Englishman* publishes some official correspondence bearing on the "misunderstanding" alleged to exist between the Government of Bengal and Mr. W W. Hunter (the author of "The Annals of Rural Bengal" and who has been employed to compile a Gazetteer of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.) Referring to these papers our contemporary says—

"We think that the Lieutenant-Governor has shown great judgment in thus courting publicity. Last week a rumour, worded as if obtained from an authoritative source, appeared in a contemporary journal that the Bengal Government was drawing up a hostile 'Note' against the Non-Aryan Dictionary. The announcement was couched in a mysterious depreciatory manner, and left an impression on the public that some jealous intrigue was going on against an office who had deserved well of the country, and had stood up single-handed, and with remarkable success, for the late Government of Bengal. The papers now furnished to us at once remove this impression. The whole truth appears to be that the Government of Bengal somewhat tardily proposed to Mr. Hunter to pay the cost of his researches, and that Mr. Hunter in very courteous terms declined the offer, on the ground that the Government of India had already made a sufficient provision for his outlay. Hence some irritation by no means unnatural or strange on the part of the Bengal Government, as even the cautious 4th paragraph in its letter to the Gouernment of India betrays. It seems very natural to conclude that as the Dictionary was done in England, and, as the author tells us in his Dissertation, during leave granted by the Secretary of State, it was the duty of the Government of India and not of any Local Government to take it up. Moreover, it has nothing specially to do with the Lower Provinces, but embraces the whole of the languages of India, so that the Governments of Madras, of Central India and of Burmah would each have just as much right to feel irritated as the Government of Bengal. We notice, too, that, by far the largest family of languages are those of Nepal and the Thibetan Frontier, whose relations are with the Government of India, and not with that of Bengal, and indeed both the Foreign Office and all the other Local Governments would naturally have been offended had the Bengal Government arrogated to itself the right to take the lead, whilst all of them must have felt confidence in the award of Sir John Lawrence who, in addition to his experience as a frontier administrator, happened at the very time to have personal opportunities for consulting with the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West and the Punjab."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 15th, 1 p.m.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line imperfect. Communication beyond Bussorah. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 12th March, via Russia, 10th March.

BOMBAY.

The s. s. "China," Captain J. D. Steward, which arrived here on Sunday from Hongkong, brought the following passengers:—

From Singapore.—Mr and Mrs. Williams and child (*en route* to Southampton.)

From Point de Galle.—Mr. and Miss Worthington (for Marseilles), and Mr. W. W. Uloth.

She also brought 99 of the crew of the s. s. *Madras* from Hongkong. H. M. S. *Weazel* was at Singapore and H. M. S. *Serpent* at Point de Galle. On the 10th instant the *China* passed the British barque *Ceylon*.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. *Sattara*, for the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, and Calcutta, sails to-day at 4 o'clock P.M.

The s. s. "Maharatta," Captain Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Dr. Hopkins, Mr. Nicol, Captain Kingcome's officer, and Mr. Hopkins.

Assault on Board Ship.—J. Cottrell, second mate of the ship *Northumbria*, was yesterday sentenced by the Chief Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 15, for assaulting George Charleston, an able-bodied seaman on board the ship. The magistrate directed that the fine should go to the complainant.

The ship "Mary Mildred," Captain Hanna, sailed yesterday for the Mauritius, with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. A. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Milliner, Madame Leon, Mr. C. Fly, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Brown, Mr. Poonah, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Mitchell.

The Indo-European Telegraph.—The Director of the Indo-European line forwarded a telegram to Government on Sunday, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, were 12th March, *via* Russia, 9th March.

Fatal Accident.—On Sunday last an inquest was held at the Boree Bunder Custom House chowkey touching the death of Hajee Ebrahim, a carpenter on board the *Atita Rahimon*. On Sunday morning deceased went into a closet and accidentally lost his hold and fell down into the mud. Several persons went down and picked him up, but he was quite dead. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Action by an Attorney.—Dr. R. A. Dallas, solicitor of the High Court, yesterday, in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, applied for an order of execution against Hurgovundass Girdhurlall in respect of a decree for Rs. 626-6-9. The plaintiff had obtained judgment against the defendant for the amount claimed, on the 24th May 1867, and as it remained unsatisfied, the defendant had been summoned to appear at the Court yesterday, to show cause why an order for execution should not issue thereon. The defendant did not appear. The service of the summons and the claim being proved, the Judge ordered the execution to issue.

A Partnership Dispute.—A case was called on for hearing yesterday before the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, in which Vullubjee Hemchund was the plaintiff, and Wittuldass Hurrybhai was defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 847, the balance of a partnership account due by defendant to plaintiff. The case was originally called for hearing on the 6th January last, when, by consent of the parties, the matter was referred to arbitration. Yesterday the arbitrator presented the award to the Court, and in the terms of it, the Judge recorded a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 847 with costs. Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cleary for the defendant.

Accidental Death.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Sunday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Mahomed Sally, a labourer. It appears that on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, deceased and two others went to work at Mazagon at the house of a Parsee to lower some beams. Deceased was standing close to the side of a wall, holding a rope which passed through a pulley. As soon as the last beam was lowered a portion of the wall gave way and fell on the deceased, who was picked up and taken to the hospital, where he died on Sunday last. The Coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Suicide by taking Opium.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest on Sunday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on the body of one Bukhtaver Mutao, a washerman. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appeared that for the last two years deceased has been asking a Mahomedan woman named Shenfa to allow him to marry her daughter, and had often said that if she did not consent to the proposal he would poison himself. Last Friday afternoon deceased returned home and complained of severe pain in the stomach. On being questioned as to whether he had taken anything, he confessed having taken opium. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

Suicide by Poisoning.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Calbhat Wady lane concerning the death of a Parsee priest named Cowasjee Manockjee. Deceased was last seen alive and well on the previous morning about 8 o'clock, when he went out without telling anybody where he was going. He returned home about 9 o'clock, and began to vomit and purge. Dr. Andrade, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, was immediately sent for, and tried all his remedies, but to no avail. Deceased died in the course of the afternoon of the same day. It appeared that the deceased had taken arsenic, two annas worth, and he gave as his reason for having taken it that he had lost bank notes for three hundred rupees. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 8th Mar., to Saturday, 13th Mar. 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	2,074	9	4
House Rate	11,946	15	0
License Tax	367	0	0
Police Rate	8,060	5	0
Lighting do.	7,863	0	2
Water do.	3,872	15	3
Halalcore Cess	7,279	6	3
Market Fees	1,557	6	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	......		
Miscellaneous Fees	441	2	0
Fines and Penalties	434	8	0
Total Rs...	43,897	3	0

W. Maidment,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

Seventh Day, March 15.

The last sitting for hearing evidence was held to-day in the Durbar Room Town Hall, at 3 o'clock Commissioners:—Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, president; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Mr. A. F. Bellasis, C.S., Mr. Forde, C. E.; Captain Henry; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; and Captain Hancock, R. E., secretary.

Mr. Russel Aitken said he had studied in England under Mr. Hawkshaw for four years. Before that had been two years at works getting practical experience and had then become a pupil of Mr. James Walker. Was acquainted with the working of various inclines in England, Had been directed by Mr. Hawkshaw to investigate the working of the various systems of brakes in use. No difficulty was experienced in working inclines in England much steeper than those on the Ghauts. In order to be effectual sand must be used in a continuous stream and not in handfuls. On the railway on which he used to work sharp sand was carefully selected and it was dried in ovens. If the Reversing Station could be done away with, it would be a great advantage, even at the expense of a few sharp curves. Thought it would be quite superfluous to send down a lorry before the train to sand the rails before the train, because the rails might be sanded well enough by properly constructed sand-boxes. Would recommend the central rail, as used on the Mont Cenis railway. The Railway Company ought to try experiments with the central rail; and if it should not be thought proper to adopt it, they should put a brake on each third class carriage. Thought a brake was more effective when the wheels were skidding than when they were revolving slowly. If they could skid both wheels it would be well, because when wheels were skidding the temperature rose, and partly dried up the moisture which might be on the rails, and caused more friction than when it was revolving slowly. Putting on and of the brakes with coupled wheels was a great mistake, and only led to accidents. It was very well when there were two separate wheels, for then one might skid and the other revolve freely, and in that case it would be proper to put it on and off and allow both wheels to revolve slowly; but with coupled wheels the brakes should be screwed on as hard as possible. Thought it was a very serious error of judgment on the part of the driver of the train to reverse his engine and ease his brakes. That would be a very good thing on the main line, where they had only a tender as a brake and no brakes on the engines. But he thought that on the incline it was a very serious mistake for the driver to reverse his engine, and that that was the mistake which led to the accident. Though he said he would not reverse the engine, he certainly would reverse it if he saw that he could not skid the wheels. If he could not skid his wheels he would then put a little steam on, but on no consideration whatever would he take his brakes off. The line at present was perfectly safe with proper sand boxes and properly dried and good harp sand.

At the conclusion of Mr. Aitken's examination the Chairman thanked him in the name of the Commissioners for having come forward to state the result of his experience.

Mr. Knox stated that a robbery had occurred at Kirkee the other night, and that in searching for it some of the property which the men of the 3rd Light Cavalry had been demanding of the Railway Company as having been lost when the accident occurred had been found on the premises of these very men. The men, he added, had each been sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The examination of witnesses being now finished, the Commissioners then proceeded to consider their report.

THE BOMBAY COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

Appended is the report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to consider and report on a "bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay, and for providing funds to improve the cultivation of cotton:"—

"Your Select Committee has considered the bill referred to them, and beg to report a follows:—

Your committee has considered memorials received from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and from persons interested in the cotton trade, and the Inspector in Chief Cotton Department has in person expressed his views before your committee. Your committee now present the bill materially altered in some of its provisions.

In section 2, line 7, the words "whoever fraudulently or dishonestly mixes" have been inserted before the words "cotton of different varieties." The object of this is to make the simple mixture of varieties of cotton or of old with new cotton an offence only when the object of the admixture is fraudulent. Your committee believe that cotton mixed as above may be legitimately offered for sale, and that neither public nor private interests are served by excluding cotton so mixed from the market, provided it be not presented under a false name.

The next amendment refers to the exposure of cotton to dew; here again the act ought not to be considered an offence, unless the object be to falsify the weight of the cotton. Exposure of the raw produce to dew and rain is in some cases unavoidable, and this, according to the original wording of the section, would have constituted an offence.

The maximum penalty under this and the next sections (sections 2 and 3) has been reduced from one year to six months, and a discretionary power has been given to punish with a simple fine.

In section 3 your committee consider that the mode of disposing of cotton seized as adulterated should be left open to the officers acting under directions from Government. It might prove desirable to restore the cotton to the original owner after it had been cleaned, and it might not be expedient to enforce confiscation. This portion of the section has therefore been recast and introduced as a fresh section (section 4.)

The wording of section 6 (new) has been amended. In connexion with this and the preceding section the schedule of licenses (Schedule A) has been considered It is ascertained that the license fees under the existing law are sufficient to cover the cost of licenses and of registration of the presses. There is no reason for any special taxation on presses over and above the ordinary realizations from the tax on cotton bales. The schedule has therefore been amended and the present rate of fees adopted.

The former sections 8 and 9 have been very strongly objected to by those who are interested in the cotton trade, while on the other hand the officers who have worked the Act declare that the existing system is practically useless. These sections have been expunged, and new sections 9, 10, 11, and a Schedule B have been introduced requiring a system of registration of all cotton finally pressed for exportation; by this measure it is believed that sufficient protection against fraud will be afforded without causing inconvenience to the trade, and at the same time means for tracing adulterated cotton and fraudulent dealers will be secured.

Section 12 (old section 10) has been amended to provide for the date of final pressing being stamped on each bale. The Honourable Mr. Campbell proposed that the following words should be inserted as a new section:—

"It shall be incumbent on every licensee of a press to cause to be marked with the words 'pickings' or 'damaged pickings' or 'damaged cotton' as the case may be, all bales containing pickings or damaged cotton pickings, or damaged cotton respectively, and for every case of failure so to mark any bale containing such cotton the licensee shall be liable on conviction to the same penalties as in section 12," but a majority of your committee holding the opinion that the clause had better stand over for discussion in Council it has not been inserted in the present draft.

The new section 14 provides for the appointment of the Cotton Inspector in Chief. A new section 16, sanctions the appointment of preventive officers to check the frauds and thefts while cotton is in transit by water to Bombay. These preventive officers have been employed for some time past, though without legal status. The relative official position of the Cotton Inspector in Chief and his subordinates is defined in secton 17. Their salaries are provided for in section 18. Section 19 (old section 14) has been amended so as to include the power conveyed in old section 16. This latter section and old section 15 have been struck out.

In section 21 (old section 18) an amendment has been carried by a majority of your committee, by which the action of Government in applying the surplus funds is restricted to expenditure for purposes immediately connected with the improvement of the cultivation of cotton. Old section 19 has been struck out.

Other minor amendments have been introduced.

Two new Schedules, B and C, have been appended to the bill. The former is the form of daily register of cotton bales to be kept by the press licensee under section 9. The latter is the form of certificate to be delivered under section 10 to the person taking delivery of pressed cotton.

A new section was suggested to your committee in reference to the repairing of machinery for cleaning cotton in the Southern Mahratha Country. A draft of this section is appended.

Your committee considered that the section had better be left for discussion by the Council, and therefore it has not been inserted in the bill.

Your committee lay before your Council for further consideration the bill as amended.

(Signed) B. H. Ellis,
„ A. H. Campbell,
„ A. Brown,
„ A. D. Sassoon,
„ Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

10th March 1869.

The Honourable Colonel Marriott having been unable to attend on the committee does not sign this report.

Draft section referred to in para. 13 of the above report:—

"Whereas it is found that the cotton of the Southern Mahratha Country is seriously injured owing to unskilled workmen attempting the repairs of the saw gins employed in cleaning the same, it is hereby enacted that it shall not be lawful for any person to engage in the repairs of saw gins in the Southern Mahratha Country until he shall have obtained a certificate of qualification for the work from the Superintendent of Dharwar Factory, and whosoever shall repair or attempt to repair any such gins without having obtained such a certificate shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence."

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH MARCH 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 247
Vingorla	235 to 237
Dharwar, Sawginned	265 to 266
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	271 to 272
Hingunghat	278 to 280
Broach	N.G. 270 to 271
Do.	M.G. 285 to 287
Veeravul	255 to 258
Khandeish Barsee	266 to 267
Dhollera Bhownuggur	272 to 273

Ready sales 875. Market firm.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 9th, 10th and 12th March.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 9th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th to 8 P.M. of the 15th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	23	31	20	59
„ Calcutta	78	3	0	45
„ Madras	44	6	44	5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee interrupted.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Galle, 9th, 9 P.M.—Mail steamer "Rangoon" sailed for China.
Galle, 10th, 7 A.M.—Mail steamer "Candia" sailed for Calcutta.
Gwadur, 14th, 3 P.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia," from Kurrachee, arrived.
Bushire, 14th, 5 P.M.—Mail steamer "Arabia" leaving for Lingah.

THE PROPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH RAILWAY BRIDGE.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held on Thursday last, the 11th instant, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Henry Stead read a pamphlet on the subject of the Anglo-French Railway Bridge, as proposed by the French engineer, M. Charles Boutet, which he illustrated by drawings and sketches.

Captain G. T. Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, the vice-president of the institution, presided; and the members present appeared to take considerable interest in Mr. Stead's explanations of the construction of the proposed bridge, which were necessarily of a somewhat abstruse and scientific character.

Mr. Stead, in addressing to the members a few preliminary remarks, stated that the pamphlet he was about to read was one written some six or eight months ago for the purpose of explaining the project to the public in England; but that since that time considerable modifications had been made in the original scheme, which he would explain at the end of the reading, and the members would then have an opportunity of discussing both the old and the new schemes, which he thought might be desirable. Mr. Stead then read the pamphlet referred to, entitled, "The Anglo-French Railway Bridge, and how it is to be constructed." The pamphlet described in detail the method of building the bridge, which is to spring on the English coast from a point on the Dover hills near Shakspeare Cliff, and terminate on the French side, at a hill of about the same altitude called "Cape Blanc-Nez." The distance between the two points is nearly 21 miles, and according to the scheme first proposed it was intended to span that distance by a bridge of ten arches, each 3,282 yards in length, rising to a height of 360 feet above the level of the sea, so as to allow of the passage underneath of ships of the largest class. This enormous span would be impracticable under the ordinary systems of bridge-building on account of the impossibility of transporting and fixing the parts, which would necessarily be of enormous weight and size. M. Boutet, the projector of the present scheme, has invented an entirely new system of bridge-building, whereby he is enabled to overcome these difficulties of transport, &c. The beams supporting the roadway of the bridge are to be composed of a combination of iron wire cables and rigid iron, whereby great lightness, coupled with enormous strength and bearing power, is obtained, the parts being interwoven in such a manner as to distribute the weight of a passing train along the whole length of the arch. The piers on which the bridge is to be supported were originally nine in number, these M. Boutet proposes to construct entirely without masonry or under water-work of any kind whatever. They are simply huge frameworks of iron, the lower portions of which are put together and bolted, on the sea shore, and are floated at the rise of the tide to the places they are to occupy by means of a number of large sheet iron buoys distributed along the under surface of the base. One buoy, considerably larger than the others, is fixed in the centre, and is acted upon by a powerful screw worked from the top, by means of which the pier may be raised or lowered at pleasure. When this buoy is raised the pier gradually descends, until the pile-screw feet with which the base is furnished, touch the bottom or bed of the sea. These are then turned into the chalk and bind the whole structure firmly in its place, serving also to establish the levels where the bed of the sea is found to be uneven. These pile screws are worked from the upper surface of the base, 10 feet above high water-mark. The lower portions being thus fixed, the upper parts of the pier are placed piece by piece, above water, in the usual way. The depth of the sea varies from 120 at its shallowest, to 157 feet at its deepest, part, and there is known to be, in the line of the bridge, a solid bottom of hard chalk. The arches or beams of the bridge are erected by means of scaffolding placed on temporary suspension bridges hung between the permanent piers and certain temporary ones erected for the purpose, which, with the scaffolding, are removed when the arches are completed. Such is a description of the original design, which has since, at the suggestion of the Emperor of the French, been considerably modified. His Majesty informed M. Boutet that, without questioning for a moment his ability, by the aid of his new system, to throw a bridge across the Channel in ten spans only, it was his opinion that the undertaking would receive greater support from the public in general (who would have to find the £8,000,000 required for its construction) if built with a larger number of arches. The Emperor was of opinion that the public would be more inclined to invest their money in a project for a bridge having, say, thirty arches, than in one designed for ten. After much discussion the Emperor's suggestion was adopted and the bridge is now designed for spans of 1,094 yards each, something less than three quarters of a mile. The cost of the erection will not be materially increased by the alteration in the number of spans, as the piers (though more in number) will not be so large and expensive as those contemplated in the original design. Mr. Stead regretted that he was unable to furnish the meeting with the altered measurements of the piers, the new pamphlet which M. Boutet was preparing not having been completed before Mr. Stead left England. Mr. Stead then read the translation of a letter which had been addressed to M. Boutet by Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Emperor's Household and of the Fine Arts, which was as follows:—

Palace of the Tuileries, 22nd December 1868.

Sir,—You have requested me to place at your disposal a site on the territory of the Depôt of Marbles, for the erection of the Model, which you have executed, of the Railway Bridge from Calais to Dover.

I hasten to announce to you that I have considered your request, and I authorize you to arrange with the Manager of the Department Civil Buildings, for the erection of your Model.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration, VAILLANT.

Marshal of France, Minister of the Emperor's Household, and of the Fine Arts.

To M. Charles Boutet, 40, Rue de Chabrol, Paris.

Several questions were then addressed to Mr. Stead, which were answered, and a discussion followed, in which several members took part, the proceedings terminating with a vote of thanks to Mr. Stead for his interesting paper.

We understand that this gentleman, who returned to England by Saturday's mail, has presented copies of his drawings and M. Boutet's lithographed plans to the library of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EASY-GOING CARCOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I owe you a quarter's subscription to your paper, for which I received a bill from you this morning. Accordingly I sent a peon to the office of the Mamlutdar for the P. O. O. and was politely told that "the Carcoon whose business it was to give the money orders was away on leave and would not be home until Monday, the 15th!" Now, this is the *fourth time* I have been served this trick during the last twelve months, and I think I have a right to complain that the public business is so neglected. It would not be tolerated in Bombay, and I do not see why it should be allowed in Sholapore. Perhaps this may catch the eye of the chief Post Office Superintendent, and if so I hope he will put a stop to such very inconvenient conduct on the part of the Mamlutdar of Sholapore.—Yours, &c.,

R. E. J.

Sholapore, 13th March.

"LORD GEORGE GORDON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to send you an extract from the *Echo*, published in the Strand in London, dated the 9th February, in which the Editor labours under the delusion that our local celebrity who figures as the Rev. Lord, &c., Gordon, is a member of the great Gordon family, and that he is in the service of Government.

It is right that the public should know something of this "Lord Gordon." He is a very dark native of Madras, who has received an English education. He came to Bombay some 16 years ago, professing to be a Christian missionary. He has often been before the Bombay Police Courts for drunkenness, and is known elsewhere also. He usually styles himself, with some variation in the Christian names, as the Rev. George Lord Emanuel Gordon.

There is no reason whatever for believing that he is a missionary, or that he is a member of the noble house of Gordon. He is now in the common gaol for being, for the fourth time in this year, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself.

The following is the extract from the *Echo*:—

"Lord George Gordon has been fined one shilling (half a rupee) for being found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself on New Year's-day. A native policeman discovered his lordship lying drunk on a roadside, and took him to the chowkey (prison) This national disgrace occurred in India, and the magistrate in convicting Lord George of the offence said that as it was thirteen years since he had been brought before him upon a similar charge he would "only order the ordinary fine on this occasion," and accordingly Lord George was fined half a rupee. Was ever such an excuse made before? Because this man, who shamed the English nobility and the English people, stood self-convicted of being a confirmed drunkard, therefore he was to be fined one shilling, which to such a man was equivalent to less than a penny from a common soldier. We commend this case to the immediate attention of the Duke of Argyll. Such magisterial misuse of authority is nothing better than a propaganda of drunkenness. If Lord George Gordon is still in the service of her Majesty her Minister should at once relieve that service of such a stain by his immediate dismissal; and if Lord George again appears before the magistrate charged with drunkenness, he should be taught that repeated offence increases the criminality of so shameful an example in the face of 150,000,000 of dependents upon England."

DECISION REGARDING TIME-BARGAINS

A case of some interest with regard to share transactions was lately decided in the High Court by Sir Charles Sargent. The liquidators of the Union Financial Corporation sued the liquidators of the Alliance Financial Corporation to recover Rs. 38,130, being the amount of loss caused by the defendants in consequence of failure to fulfil two contracts with the plaintiffs. The plaint stated that under an agreement, bearing date the 4th February 1865, the defendants undertook to purchase two shares in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company from the plaintiffs at the price of Rs. 27,000 on the 1st July 1865. The defendants paid one rupee as earnest-money, but failed to fulfil their contract. By another agreement in writing, dated 7th January 1865, the defendants undertook to purchase from the plaintiffs on the following 1st of July, a third share in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company at the price of Rs. 13,400. The share in this case, as in the other, was duly tendered to the defendants on the day in question, but they refused to accept it, contrary to the terms of their contract. The plaintiffs had sold one of the shares in question on the defendants' account, and after giving them credit for the proceeds thereof, there remained due to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 38,130-12, which sum they sought to recover with interest. The defendants, in their written statement, denied that they were indebted to the plaintiffs, and stated that the alleged agreements mentioned in the plaint purported to be signed by W. Wilson for and on behalf of the defendants, but that he had never any authority to execute them, and the agreements had never been sanctioned, ratified, or acknowledged by the defendants; that the plaitiffs were not ready and willing to perform the said agreements on their part; that the alleged agreements were contracts by way of gaming and wagering within the meaning of Act XXI. of 1848, and were void accordingly.

The following were the issues raised:—(1.) Whether Mr. W. Wilson had authority to enter into the agreements stated in the plaint on behalf of the company, and if not, whether the agreements or either of them were, or was ratified by them? (2.) Whether the plaintiffs were ready and willing to perform their said agreements? (3.) Whether the contracts or either of them were wagering?

Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, were counsel for the plaintiffs, the case for whom was briefly as follows:—That although the agreements were made on the 4th and 7th January respectively, and the earnest-money (Rs. 2) seemed to have been paid from the face of the agreement on the said two respective dates, yet they were not credited in the books of the plaintiffs' company until the 16th of that month. The transfer books fo the Mazagon Company were not opened till Thursday, the 29th of June 1865, and on the 1st of July the books and office of the said company were closed at 1 P.M. The plaintiffs therefore were not open to get the shares transferred into their own name. There were many persons who, on the same account, were not able to effect the usual transfer. Hence the allotment papers were delivered and accepted on the due date. As there were lots of notices to be served on the due date (1st July, 1865), the plaintiffs' manager, Mr. Clifton, who is now in England, undertook to get the notices of tender, amongst others, in respect of the shares in question served through his clerks. The shares appeared accordingly to have been tendered with a notice from plaintiffs by a clerk of the plaintiffs' financial, and the defendants doubtless refused to pay for and take delivery thereof. There were many clerks in the employ of the plaintiffs whose services were dispensed with immediately after the said 1st of July, and as plaintiffs could not now find that any memorandum of the tender of the allotments and service of the notice was made, they were not in a position to prove which of the clerks it was that tendered the shares and served the notice. The defendants having failed to pay for and take delivery of the said three shares on the due date, and even after that, the plaintiffs, on the 5th of October 1865, sold one of the said three shares for Rs. 2,267-4-0, for which the plaintiffs give the defendants credit. After the order for the winding up of the defendants' financial was made, the plaintiffs were served with a usual notice to file their claims in this Honourable Court. The plaintiffs accordingly filed an affidavit of their said manager, Mr. Clifton, in support of their claim, but there was no adjudication thereon. On the 20th of December 1867, plaintiffs wrote a letter to the liquidators of the defendants' financial demanding payment of dividend, to which they received a reply requesting them not attend their office. In pursuance of the above appointment they attended the office of the liquidators and produced to Mr. G. R. Wilson, one of the liquidators, the allotments and their accompaniments. Nothing was said to them at the time by way of reply, and they did not get any until after they wrote again to the liquidators, calling upon them for the payment of the dividend. Then they received a reply from Mr. Hurrell, solicitor for the liquidators, declining to admit the plaintiffs' claim. In the written statement the purchase by the defendants of the shares in question is denied on the grounds that the manager, Mr. W. Wilson, had no power to buy or sell shares on account of the financial, but it is alleged that the manager, Mr. W. Wilson, purchased them on his own account. However, we are in a position to prove that Mr. W. Wilson had full power both to buy and sell shares and to conduct the general business of the office; and that Mr. W. Wilson purchased and sold many shares in several companies on account of the defendants' financial. That on the 14th of November 1868, plaintiffs wrote Mr. Hurrell for inspection of the power of attorney given to the manager of the defendants' financial, and of the books showing the purchases and sales of shares deliverable on a particular day, and of the account books containing these several compromises made either by the manager or the liquidator of the defendants' financial in respect thereof. And on the 18th of that month they received a reply from Mr. Hurrell informing them that we could have inspection of the papers in his clients' possession at the office of the liquidator on Friday then following, but on the morning of Friday, the day appointed for the inspection, they received another letter from Mr. Hurrell stating, amongst other things, that "there are no documents and papers of which, they desired inspection, and consequently their attendance would be useless."

Mr. Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy, one of the liquidators of the plaintiffs' company, and formerly one of the directors, of it was examined for the plaintiffs. In January, 1865, he deposed, the plaintiffs' company entered into contracts for supplying shares in the Mazagon Company for the 1st July. Mr. W. Wilson was manager of the Alliance Financial Company. The plaintiffs' manager signed the agreements by direction of the directors. His name was Chintoba Bhasker, and he had run away from Bombay. The plaintiffs had fourteen Mazagon shares. The company was not registered, and no transfer books were then opened. Three of the shares were kept from the time of the agreements until the 1st July, and the plaintiffs were always ready and willing to deliver the same. Chintoba retired at the end of May, 1865, and was succeeded by Mr. Clifton, who was obliged to bolt from Bombay in 1867, when he sent the documents of the company and his key to Mr. Gamble, the Official Assignee.

Mr. George Taylor was among the other witnesses, and in cross-examination by Mr. McCulloch, he deposed that the directors of the defendants' company were unanimous in considering that they were not bound by the agreement, but for the credit of the company they desired to recommend arbitration. They thought it expedient for the honour of the company to recognise the contracts, but in law they were not bound to do so. The arbitrator was to decide whether it was expedient to recognise them.

Mr. White and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, appeared for the defendants, and the following is a statement of their case:—The Alliance Financial Corporation was formed in the early part of October, 1864, and was on the 25th day of the same month registered with limited liability. At the time the business of the corporation was commenced, a suitable person could not be found as manager to conduct the business, and the directors therefore employed a Mr. William Wilson to act as secretary, and placed him in charge of the office with orders, however, not to enter into any transaction without the consent and approval of the board. On the 3rd November, 1864, the board passed the following resolutions:—"That William Wilson be appointed secretary." "In all matters respecting the internal economy of the office, the chairman to be consulted by the secretary." "In all matters of business the secretary is requested to circulate for the opinion of the directors." Mr. Wilson never held a power of attorney from the directors, or other written authority enabling him to conduct the operations of and bind the corporation. His name, however, appeared as secretary in the newspapers at the foot of the advertisements daily inserted by the corporation. This, however, the defendants submitted, was of no avail to any person entering into a contract with him, as they should have asked for the seal of the corporation to be put on the contract or seen Mr. Wilson's power of attorney. In some instances, Mr. Wilson granted loans without the authority of the board, but he was remonstrated with in those instances by the chairman who complained of his conduct. It was also subsequently discovered that Mr. Wilson had overdrawn his account to the extent of Rs. 35,000 without the knowledge of the directors. He continued to act until April, 1865, when the directors secured the services of Mr. Greig to act as manager, and on his taking over charge from Mr. Wilson, a book called the "time-bargain book" was produced, from which the directors, for the first time, discovered that Mr. Wilson had, without the knowledge, consent, or authority of the board, entered into time-bargain contracts, in the name of the corporation with various parties. The total numbers of shares contracted to be purchased was sixty-one, and they were to be taken delivery of on the 1st July 1865. Some of the native directors were previously aware, however, that twenty-one of such shares had been purchased by Mr. Wilson in the name of the corporation, by the order, and on account of one of the directors, named Atmaram Madoba, but the defendants said this was not on account of the corporation. When the transaction came to the knowledge of the directors, they held a board meeting at which they passed the following resolution:—"The directors observe with regret, that Mr. Wilson, their secretary, has purchased for the 1st July next sixty-one shares in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) without the consent and authority of the directors, in the name of the corporation, and that Mr. Wilson be requested to report in writing, his reason for so doing. Mr. Wilson was unable to give an explanation, and the next day sent in his resignation. The directors caused letters to be sent to the vendors of the shares stating the circumstances under which the contract had been entered into by Mr. Wilson, and repudiating them on the ground that they were entered into by Mr. Wilson without the directors' knowledge or authority.

After a lengthy hearing of the case, His Lordship gave judgment, on the 8th inst., in favour of the defendants, with costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT,—15TH MARCH.

(Before Mr. Justice Tucker, Commissioner.)

In re Manocklall Rajaram and Nissorbhoy Rajaram.

These insolvents had been cloth sellers, and their liabilities were stated at Rs. 8,321 and their assets Rs. 747 which were bad. Out of 35 creditors only five were resident in Bombay, the others residing at Damaun and elsewhere. The insolvents had disposed of all their property, and among the last of it was Rs. 450 in the expense of their father's funeral and also in celebrating the marriage of a brother and a daughter.

The Commissioner said the insolvents apparently had not come to this Court till they had made away with all their property, and it was not intended that the benefit of the Act should be extended to such persons. Their petition would therefore be dismissed, and they had better go back to Damaun. It was generally the case, His Lordship added, that Bombay debtors went to Damaun. Damaun debtors seldom came to Bombay. (A laugh.)

In re Geo. Reel.

This insolvent had liabilities to the amount of Rs. 1,227. He had been a clerk with a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. None of his creditors had put him in prison; and as this was his second insolvency his discharge was adjourned for three months.

In re Hajee Abba Hajee Tyeb.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 2,151, and there were no assets entered. This was the fourth insolvency of the petitioner, and in reply to a question by the Commissioner whether he thought he was always to live on people and then come to the Court for relief, he replied that he had lost a deal of money in the cutlery business. He had lost much by becoming surety for friends. The Commissioner remarked that really he was a nice sort of security, but insolvent urged that he was friendly with people and had to become surety for them.

The petition was dismissed.

In re Memon Tar Mahomed Dada.

This insolvent stated his liabilities at Rs. 8,295 and his assets as upwards of Rs. 4,000; but the Official Assignee said there seemed to be no property belonging to the estate. Insolvent said his losses had been caused by damages to goods coming in buggalows from Muscat. A creditor had got a writ against him and so he had been in hiding for some time past. He had not got nor applied for an order for protection as he did not understand the rules of the Court.

The Commissioner granted an interim order for protection for one month, and ordered insolvent to call at the Official Assignee's office and endeavour to get his assets realized. If he did he might get his discharge at the end of the month and if he did not, then his petition would be dismissed.

In re Pranjeewundass Bhoydass and Goolabdass Bhoydass.

The liabilities of these insolvents were Rs. 1,815 and they had no assets. As this was the second insolvency both petitions were adjourned for two months without protection.

In re Gujanan Withoba.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 5,210 and there were no assets. Insolvent had been a clerk in Government service but was dismissed as he had been in jail for seven weeks. His salary was Rs. 60 per mensem. He had accepted shares in the National Financial and had paid the first call, but the second was still due. He had shares also in the London and Bombay Bank. Was formerly insolvent and got his discharge on 4th June 1866. Had accepted these shares before his last insolvency, but had not entered the calls in his schedule as he did not know he was liable for them.

A discharge was granted.

In re Bapoojee Bomanjee.

The liabilities of this insolvent were stated at Rs. 2,559 but the assets were *nil*. In reply to the Commissioner insolvent (who was a clerk) stated that the debt to Messrs. Lindley and Warren was for photographs and that to Watson and Co. was for cloth to make a fine coat.

The Commissioner remarked that though the insolvent could not support himself it seemed he must have his photograph taken. His Lordship hoped he would present it to his creditors. (A laugh.) As no creditors opposed, the discharge would be granted, and insolvent would better take care not to come there again with his debts for photographs and fine coats.

In re Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of Mr. Wilson, a trustee of the estate of the insolvent, who obtained his discharge on the 4th January 1869, renewed his application (made on the last Court day) for certain books and papers relating to the estate, which were now in the possession of the Official Assignee, and which the trustee required for the purpose of declaring a dividend among the creditors who had signed the trust deed.

The Commissioner said it appeared that, in a case similar to this, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp had made an order for the temporary handing over of the books and papers in that case to the trustee for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and as there was no objection he granted the application, the trustee undertaking to return the books and papers at the expiration of six months.

In re Roychund Deepchund.

Mr. Scoble, on behalf of the insolvent, appeared today in support of his application last Court day that the order for adjudication of insolvency, made at the instance of the Asiatic Bank, be revoked on the ground that Roychund had compromised the claim of the Bank. The application being a novel one, the Commissioner had taken time to consider his decision; and Mr. Scoble, referring to the matter, drew the Commissioner's attention to certain authorities. As to the ground which might possibly be raised that the insolvent, in not having surrendered, had been guilty of contempt of Court, the learned counsel cited one or two cases to show that such a ground, if it did exist, would not be sufficient for rejecting the application. He had in his hands an affidavit stating that Roychund Deepchund had been ill at Nowsary for some months past, and that, in the opinion of his medical adviser, he would not be able to move about for a month more. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel applied again for an annulment of the adjudication of insolvency.

The Commissioner, on the Court sitting again in the afternoon, remarked he had not been able to get the different cases bearing on the point, and that it was not necessary for him to decide the point to-day. A notice should be given to the applicant's creditors, as there might be other grounds against revoking the adjudication of insolvency. The matter was ordered to stand over until the next day, the applicant to publish, meanwhile, a notice in the newspapers that this application would be made and his petition heard on that day.

A MISERABLE COLONY

A piteous wail comes up from St. Barthélémy in the West Indies, the single colony possessed by Sweden. The Government physician, Dr. Goes, reports officially to Stockholm that within the four weeks preceding the date of his letter no less than nineteen deaths have occurred on the island from sheer starvation, 600 more people are on the point of sharing the same horrible fate, unless help is speedily forthcoming. It is chiefly the children and half grown-up people who have to suffer most. The youths of both sexes, but chiefly the girls, present a miserable spectacle with their prematurely old countenances. In many districts, chiefly Marrigot, the populace have reached a point of physical exhaustion which unfits them for the slightest exertion. The visitor meets in the different cottages worn out decrepit children or young women, in whom even the capacity or desire to rise and accept a proffered gift seems to be wanting. Hurricanes and droughts speedily following each other within the last few years have utterly destroyed the only crop which that soil is capable of yielding; and even if the fund which is now being raised for these poor creatures at Stockholm does amount to a sum sufficient to save them from starvation for the moment, the question still remains about the future.

EX-ROYALTY.

The other day (says a Home paper) while the curé of the Madeleine Church was discussing business in the vestry with a friend, a small insignificant looking person entered and desired to speak with him. The curé, with his well-known air of a *tambour majeur*, curtly told him to sit down and wait. The small man, however, remained standing. This displeased the curé, who exclaimed, "Monsieur, I desire you to sit yourself." Instead of complying the gentleman paced rapidly up and down the room until the curé, fairly irritated, insisted in so peremptory a manner as to compel obedience. In about a quarter of an hour, business being finished, he turned to the stranger, "Monsieur, what is it you desire?" The latter replied, in a thin shrill voice, "M. le Curé, I wish to inquire at what hour to-morrow you will be able to baptize an infant, for whom I am to be sponsor?" An hour was named, and he was told to write his name, and that of the godmother, at full length in the register book, which was presented to him for that purpose. To the surprise of the curé, he wrote down, "François d'Assise, Roi d' Espagne, and Isabella, Reine d' Espagne." To complete the scene, there entered immediately afterwards the ex-Queen herself, attended by another personage, whose face is now sufficiently known to the Parisians. They had waited until they were tired for the reappearance of the ex-King and had at last come in search of him.

LYNCH LAW.

Another case of lynching is recorded in one of the American papers. This time the tragedy was characterized by all the most atrocious features of mob law, and the victim may have been innocent of offence for aught that appears to the contrary. A negro of Memphis eloped with the white daughter of his employer. It is not stated that the young woman was forced to go with her black admirer, but her parents at least objected, and somehow the negro fell into the sheriff's hands. The Ku-Klux-Klan delivered the man from custody, and then proceeded to dispense justice in accordance with their own ideas. They first poured turpentine over him, "hung him up by the neck, and set him on fire! When half roasted, he was allowed for the moment to escape, but was shot down in the attempt." This outrage is one of the most horrible on record. The operations of judge Lynch are not always so indefensible as people in these "law-abiding" parts suppose—for when a slender police force is over-matched, or judges fail to do their duty, no honest man's life or property would be safe if thieves and murderers were allowed to overrun a district. In Indiana recently an organized system of robbing express carts was instituted, and carried on for some time with the greatest success. At last two robbers were caught by some citizens, tried, convicted, and hung to a tree. Express robberies instantly ceased which goes to prove that lynching has a strong deterrent effect. But, of course, nothing can be more horrible to civilized people than the proceedings of an abominable set of assassins like the Ku-Klux-Klan. It is to be hoped that General Grant will keep his promise and rid the country of "Southern" sympathizers, who bring unmerited disgrace on the whole people of the South.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. BRIGHT AND MR. LOWE.

Three members of the Government, two of them Cabinet Ministers, have already brought themselves into trouble with their friends for imitating that delightful candour which is becoming the fashion in official and diplomatic circles. Mr. Trevelyan's case is the most excusable of all, for serious responsibility, except to his constituents, is new to him, and his conduct proves that he did not give offence by design When the "rising man" is promoted to office it is necessary that he should set a guard upon his tongue, and that is the only moral of Mr. Trevelyan's little misadventure. But when so experienced an orator as Mr. Bright says more than he ought to do, and when Mr. Lowe seems very much inclined to break out of bounds, it is natural that considerable alarm should be felt. The influence of one bad example has suddenly demoralized our public men. Mr. Bright goes to Mr. Lowe and asks him to adopt certain measures. Mr. Lowe replies that he cannot, because the Abyssinian bill is not yet paid in full, and thereupon Mr. Bright becomes disgusted with his department. Then Mr. Lowe seems to be trying to prepare the public for a disappointment, and makes ready to throw all the blame upon the House of Commons. What has been gained by this departure from the old principles which led Ministers to have some respect for their offices, and restrained them from blurting out every thought which happened to come uppermost? Is it really the pattern set by that *enfant terrible* of diplomacy, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, which is doing all the mischief? If so, let Ministers of State look across the Atlantic and see the effect of Mr. Johnson's speeches on the minds of his countrymen. The results of "letting the cat out of the bag" ought not to encourage any one in power to adventure rashly on Mr. Johnson's course.—*Pall Mall Gazette*

CANOEING ON THE JORDAN.

Another interesting letter from Mr. Macgregor of the canoe *Rob Roy* appears in *The Times*:—

Sir,—An attack by Arabs, who fired upon me and captured my canoe, prevented me from tracing the Jordan for one mile in the marsh of Huleh; but with that exception I have followed the river's course from its three separate sources, and as this course has never been traced before, and several miles of it are marked by conjecture only, and are quite incorrect even in the best maps, perhaps I may be allowed to describe how this wonderful and sacred river runs.

I brought my canoe from Damascus round the spur of Hermon by very rugged roads, with the ice crackling under our feet and the snow beside our path. The *Rob Roy* was then launched on the perennial source of Jordan, near Hasbeya, and paddled down until she was transferred to the pool at Dan, where from out of the moist earth there gushes the largest single spring in the world. The third source is at Banias, the ancient Cæsarea-Philippi, where a torrent rushes out of the rock, and then these three rivers, each born full grown, the Hasbany, the Leddan, and the Banias, converge in the plain of Huleh, and unite in a small lake, "the waters of Merom."

To trace the course of water through this marsh, eight miles long and four wide, was my object, and the *Rob Roy* was carried to the furthest point where a horse could take her, and then I launched her alone. The plain is flat. The people are nearly black in colour. The houses are little reed huts, and great buffaloes—the "bulls of Bashan"—plash through the morass or swim the numerous streams.

The natives ran from the fields to see the canoe. They shouted aloud for "bucksheesh" and threw mud and stones to stop me for this. Their numbers increased and their excitement. Soon they waded out to intercept me, but I eluded them. Then they stripped and swam to me, but I distanced them every one. Men now joined with guns, and roared out too me to come ashore. Women and children joined the chorus, "Baroda, baroda" (guns, guns,) until at last one man fired at me quite close. I still paddled on, laughing and trying to keep a bold front, until at the village of Salheh a dozen naked men, just like savages, with faces tatooed and only long, twisted top-knots of hair on their heads, were waiting in mid-stream with poles and bludgeons. It was impossible to paddle fast without striking these men, and one of them, waving a huge shank bone of a buffalo in one hand, seized my canoe. The others soon closed, and they dragged me ashore. I refused to get out, as I knew they would rifle her, and my pistol at any rate would have disappeared, so they hoisted the canoe on their shoulders, and bore it with me sitting inside, to the tent of the Arab sheikh. A large crowd followed, shouting and dancing. I insisted upon having the *Rob Roy* brought into the tent. A grand palaver was held. I told them I was an Englishman. "Sowa, sowa," they said (friend). I said I must pass on to the lake. They assured me there was no road. I said I must go to see.

The seniors of the tribe assembled to consult, and several precious hours were wasted in talk. Meanwhile I made sketches for some, gave a lesson in geography to others, fired off some wax matches for the rest, and cooked my luncheon of hot soup in my "canoe cuisine" to the wonder and delight of all. Over and over they pressed for "bucksheesh," and I answered, "Certainly, but it must be given to your sheikh." He winked to me. I knew I had bought him then. I privately gave him a gold napoleon, and he pressed me to stop the night in his tent, but I was at last allowed to go on, and so in triumph launched the canoe again on the fast flowing stream.

The crowd soon followed, and on both sides of the river, when away from their sheikh they began again for "bucksheesh." One man pointed his gun at me at least 20 times, but he did not fire. My speed tired them all out except a dozen. These were nearly all naked, and they dashed into the water like ducks to ford the countless streams. At last the river branched out into three, and the branch I followed ran straight to the great barrier of reeds, papyrus, and canes. This is three miles broad, a mile thick, and often 15 feet high. Still I plunged on, and at length I jumped into the water myself. A sharp twinge on my bare leg reminded me that here are water-snakes, and that in a pool near Banias leeches are caught by thousands merely by a momentary dip of the naked limbs.

Having fully proved that no boat could go further (and probably no human being could in any way whatever penetrate this marvellous floating jungle), I acknowledged they were right, that there was no road, and I turned back. After a most tiring paddle against steam to the village worthies, I took my canoe to a tent. The village assembled at night, and a bowl of excellent "kuskoosoo" was brought, with delicious clotted buffalo milk. We at the top of the table (or floor, rather) ate with three wooden spoons, the rest with their hands, but all from one bowl. Every one gave me his pipe to smoke, and I lighted my canoe lamp and had a page of *The Times* to read. Only one of them had ever before seen an Englishman.

The great fire in the tent now smouldered down, and they gave me carpets to sleep upon, for my clothes were wet. Seven hours before this I had managed to send off one of them on a good horse to my dragoman, who was, with my tents, many miles away, and in the dead of the night I heard his distant hail, as the faithful fellow, Michael Harry, of Beyrout, came over the marsh after 14 hours of riding that day.

I shouted aloud, and the old Arab in the tent was amazed. Things now changed entirely, and after a good sleep I took the Rob Roy next day round the obstruction of reeds. Four days I spent in her upon Lake Hulet, and I succeeded in finding the mouth of the Jordan there, and went up three miles to an inner lake of great beauty, where most probably no man has ever been. Here was a wild swan. At another place there were 16 wild swans in one flock. I shot a pelican with a pistol in the open lake, but only winged him, and as I feared to fight him afloat, lest my paddle might be broken, or my boat (or my head), I drove him before me for three miles in the water over to my camp, and there got a gun and shot him again. Even men he battled hard till we threw an Arab cloak over his wings. I cut one off and measured it—4ft. 6in., which (with the body) would be about 10ft. between the tips.

I traversed the lake in all directions and took soundings and compass bearings everywhere, and without entering into details, I may state the following as my conclusions:—

The Hasbany river is the true Jordan.

The river Laddan spreads almost at its birth into a hundred streams, and gets lost. The Banias and Hasbany rivers each lose one-half of their bulk in this way, but they unite at Tell Sheikh Yusuf. The united stream runs south about three miles, and then spreads into a morass. On this is a vast floating forest of papyrus and cane, perfectly dark inside. I could never penetrate more than 3ft. I measured one cane, and (allowing 1ft. for the root) it was just 20ft. high. The papyrus is called *babir* by the Arabs. Many of the stalks of it are as thick as my arm. The water percolates below and through the spongy marsh, and loses at least one-half of its volume by absorption and evaporation. The impassible barrier is only a mile thick. I reached northwards to within a mile of the place I stopped at in going south. The Jordan flows in a stream 100ft. wide and 15ft. deep on the western side of the centre of the morass (not the eastern, as it is given in Vandevelde's splendid map.) The lake of Huler is very irregular in outline. Its upper edge is the only one bounded by reeds and marsh. The bottom is nearly level. It is about 12ft. deep and in no part more than 20ft. No part of it is more than three miles across. The whole of the spacious area might be drained dry by a single cut at the southern end. Until it comes to Jacob's-bridge the river flows deep and smooth, but the canoe had to be carried past the long line of torrent. After that I paddled her into the Lake of Gennesareth, where I have spent six hours of this fine summer-like day in a careful scrutiny of the water on the north-east shore, I soon found ruins under the clear water, and it seemed that no one was within half a mile of me then, but suddenly a man came forth, as if out of the earth. He was of the colour of the soil, too, and perfectly naked. He gave a loud shout before plunging in to reach my boat, but the warning was in time, and of course he could not catch me by swimming. I asked some of the Arabs why they wished to get hold of the canoe. Some said, because the boat was so low in the water, they thought I was sinking; others, that being alone, I must be lost. "Then to save me from being lost or drowned," I answered "you think it best to shoot me." The real reason is, I believe, that an Arab cannot resist firing at what is new and moving. In England many of us would take a shot at a man flying in the air if he suddenly hovered over some country village.

I had already seen Palestine before in the usual way, but the varied enjoyment of this journey has made it all new again, and I finish the tour, so novel in its mode, with my boat uninjured, and the happy recollection of months of glorious weather, in which every day has been a delight to the crew of the Rob Roy, always in perfect health.

Tell Him, Sea of Galilee, Jan 22. Rob Roy.

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THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Times* has been favoured by Mr. John Fowler, the eminent engineer, who is now with the Prince of Wales in Egypt, with the following description of this important work. Mr. Fowler's statements appear to have attracted very considerable attention in England :—

"Few works of private enterprise have caused so much political discussion and excitement, and none, perhaps, so much engineering attention, as those of the Suez Canal. Since the time when Lord Palmerston, in the true interests of Egypt and England, and, indeed, of all other countries, drew attention to the terms of the concession originally proposed for this work, many changes have been made both in their political and territorial character. After many compromises, awards, and payments, the Suez Canal Company have been placed in Egypt in a position very advantageous to themselves, but with reservations which may be said to constitute freedom from objection as regards others—viz., that their possession of land during the period of their concession (99 years after the opening of the canal) should be limited to the extent required for the works, and to a defined additional quantity for purposes connected therewith, chiefly at Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, but without the power of selling any portion of such land to others, all persons residing upon these conceded lands being subject to the same local and Consular jurisdiction as applicable to residents in other parts of Egypt. This important result, in which all countries are deeply interested, has been secured by His Highness the present Viceroy, after much patient negotiation and considerable monetary payments, and I believe it will be found to be satisfactory to all nationalities and interests concerned, as it doubtless would have been to Lord Palmerston himself.

"With respect to the engineering character of the undertaking, it has always been a subject of regret to English engineers that Mr. Robert Stephenson should have expressed himself so strongly upon the difficulties of the works as to convey the impression that he considered them impracticable. Mr. Stephenson's views were not, I believe, at that time, nor have they been subsequently, shared by any other English engineer who had considered the question, but Mr. Stephenson's name was prominent in Europe, and deservedly respected, and he was then a member of Parliament, and publicly expressed his opinions in that assembly. It is proper, however, to bear in mind that the cost of the works will greatly exceed the original estimate although they are being carried out of much less than the originally proposed dimensions, and it may, I think, be assumed as highly probable that Mr. Stephenson's opinions were founded upon the scheme and cost as then proposed, and not upon a mere abstract proposition without reference to time, cost, or dimensions.

"The works of the Suez Canal are, in truth, simple in character and in a soil favourable to execution, but they are of such vast magnitude and in a country which present such peculiar difficulties in climate and in the absence of fresh water that special organization and adaptation of means of no ordinary kind have been required for their realization.

"DESCRIPTION OF WORKS FROM PORT SAID TO SUEZ.

"A harbour for the entrance to the canal, and for the general purposes of the undertaking, has been constructed at Port Said by running out into the sea two breakwaters formed by artificial blocks of stone. It is intended to answer the double object of protecting vessels from heavy seas and of arresting the alluvium brought down by the River Nile in its passage towards the Bay of Pelusia, so as to prevent its choking up the channel. The western breakwater extends from the shore 2,400 yards in a straigth line towards the north, and then with a slight angle towards the east extends 330 yards further. The eastern breakwater leaves the shore at the distance of 1,530 yards of the commencement of the western breakwater, and extends nearly north for a distance of 2,070 yards, at which point it is 760 yards from the western breakwater, and this distance constitutes the width of the entrance.

"It will be readily understood from this description that the harbour is well protected from the strong and prevailing north-west winds. The portion of the harbour affording shelter to the vessels is nearly 500 acres in extent, and, although the depth of water is not sufficient for the largest men-of-war, it is quite sufficient for ordinary merchantmen if the present depth be maintained. The prevailing winds being from the north-west, large quantities of alluvium are constantly brought along the shore from the Nile, and since the construction of the western breakwater a considerable deposit has been made, and the line of shore has been changed by the formation of an agle of land on the western side. In addition to this deposit outside of the western breakwater, large quantities have found their way through the interstices of the artificial blocks of which the breakwater is composed into the harbour, and are forming deposits there, and from the observations I made I have no doubt it will be found necessary to make this breakwater solid, even if the result should be that the accumulation becomes more rapid outside.

"It is possible this outside accretion may require at some future time a prolongation of the breakwater, and it may be that northerly winds will occasionally bring sand into the harbour, but I do not consider such contingencies to constitute any real objection to the design, or likely to be formidable in expenditure, considering the gigantic character and objects of the whole undertaking.

"The artificial blocks in the breakwater are composed of one part of hydraulic lime from France, and two parts of sand obtained on the spot, and are therefore really hard mortar. The basins, quays, and other accommodation at Port Said are very conveniently designed for the requirements connected with the traffic of the canal, and no doubt some of the repairing shops now used for the temporary purposes of the works will permanently remain.

"Leaving Port Said the canal to Suez may be conveniently divided into the following portions :—

	Miles in Length.
1. Port Said through Lakes Menzaleh and Balla to near El Ferdam	37
2. From near El Ferdam through the great excavation of Seuil d'el Guise to Lake Timsah	9½
3. Through Lake Timsah	5½
4. From Lake Timsah through the excavation of Seuil du Serapeum to the Bitter Lakes	7¼
5. Through the Bitter Lakes	23½
6. Through the deep portion of Chalouf Cutting	5
7. Thence to Suez and the end of the canal	11
Total length	99

"With minute exceptions the whole of the canal is now being excavated and completed according to one or other of the following sections :—

"1st. 196 feet in width at the surface of the water, and 26 feet deep for 72 feet at the bottom. The slopes are two horizontal to one vertical, with one or more horizontal benches of 10 feet in width, according to the depth of the cutting.

"2nd. 327 feet in width at the surface of the water, and a similar depth of 26 feet for a similar width of 72 feet at the bottom. The lower part of the excavation is also 2 horizontal to 1 vertical, but the slopes above and below the surface of the water are 5 to 1, and a horizontal bench of 58 feet connects the two slopes.

"The canal is being carried out with reference to these two sections in the following manner :—

According to the first section—

	Miles.
From near El Ferdam to Lake Timsah	9½
From Lake Timsah to the Bitter Lakes	7¼
Through the deep part of Chalouf Cutting	5
Total	22

According to the second section :—

	Miles.
Port Said to near El Ferdam	37
Through Lake Timsah	5½
Through the Bitter Lakes	23½
At the Suez end of the Canal	11
Total	77

"Through the Timsah and Bitter Lakes the lower portion only of this section is required to be excavated, in consequence of the low level of the ground.

"It will be observed in the description of the second section that the slope at the surface of the water is flat (5 to 1), and provision is now being made for protecting this slope with rough stone pitching, trimming the upper slopes, and otherwise treating it as a finished work. This may be safely done, because the section is so arranged that the canal may be widened at any subsequent period without disturbing any of the work already done.

"With the first section, however, the case is different. This section has been adopted in the deep cutting to effect the largest saving possible in the quantity of excavation, and therefore if a future widening of the cannal is required, one or both side slopes must be thrown back, and a considerable portion of the present work interfered with.

"As a rule no stone pitching or other protection against the wash of passing vessels, or wind, or current has been provided for the part of the canal where this section has been adopted, although the slope at the surface of the water is two to one.

"At each end of the Bitter Lakes careful provision is now being made by temporary weirs and sluices at the sides of the canal for the admission of water into the lakes from the Mediterranean and Red Seas. This provision has been calculated with reference to the time and quantity of water, and a sufficient margin appears to have been given for possible contingencies.

"The works of the canal at Suez consist chiefly of an entrance channel into the Red Sea, increasing gradually from 72 feet in width at the bottom to 980 feet, of a basin or dock, and a considerable extent of reclaimed land.

"The total quantity of work in cubic metres of excavation originally required for constructing the canal according to its present dimensions and design was as follows :—

	Cubic Yards.
Total work	78,000,000
Work executed up to December 15, 1868	53,000,000
Leaving still to be executed	25,000,000

"The number of men, animals, and materials which were on the ground and available for the work on the 15th of December, 1868, was as follows :—

Workmen	8,213
Camels	368
Donkeys	116
Dredging machines	60
Inclined planes of railways	22

"The quantity of work yet remaining is very large, but taking the progress made during the last few months, and applying the same rate for the future, it appears to be possible that in the absence of some unforeseen contingency the canal may be sufficiently completed for the purposes of traffic during the present year.

"MAINTENANCE OF THE CANAL.

"The question of maintaining the canal and its harbour of Port Said permanently open for traffic has created almost as much professional and public attention as the construction itself, and in some minds probably much greater doubt and difficulty have been felt on this than on any other point.

"The difficulties of maintenance may be divided as follows :—

"1. The prevention of Nile deposit choking up Port Said.

"2. The impossibility of preventing the sand of the Desert drifting into the canal in quantities totally unmanageable.

"3. The difficulty of protecting the banks of the canal against the destructive action of the wave caused by passing vessels.

"4. The possibility or difficulty of supplying the abstraction of the water of the Bitter Lakes during the evaporation of the summer months through the ordinary section of the canal.

"1. THE PREVENTION OF NILE DEPOSIT FROM CHOKING UP PORT SAID.

"It cannot be doubted that large and almost constant quantities of fine alluvium will continue to be brought to Port Said from the Nile, and that the effect of placing a new obstruction to its course by a breakwater at right angles from the shore must cause a constant tendency to deposit, and this result has already occurred to an extent deserving the most serious consideration.

"The remedy for the mischief, which may be said to have commenced and to be now continuing, is either to admit, as at present, the sand to pass through the breakwater into the harbour, and then depend upon dredging for keeping the channel and harbour clear, or to prevent it passing into the harbour altogether by making the breakwater solid, and encounter the difficulty, whatever it may be, of its greater accumulation outside.

"With occasional northerly winds and a constant indraught of sand-charged water, the dredging will always be as much as is consistent with the convenience of a large traffic, and must be reduced to a minimum by every possible means ; and therefore I assume it as a certainty that the western breakwater must be made solid, and as rapidly as possible.

"The rate of accumulation in the angle formed by the western breakwater and the original shore was naturally very rapid in the commencement, because the area was small, and the water was impounded in such a position as to be almost without motion ; but as the new shore formed by the deposit advances seaward this rate of advance is, as might be expected, rapidly and constantly decreasing.

"The time which has elapsed since the commencement of this operation has not been sufficient to collect adequate observations by which any law or formula could be founded to represent the future rate of the advance of accretion, and no means exist of estimating the precise change which will occur in consequence of making the breakwater solid.

"It is, however, very clear that many years must elapse before the line of shore can possibly reach down to the angle of the breakwater, because before that time the line of shore will have given the current very much its original direction and original velocity, and it may be that at or near this point the accretion seaward will cease altogether ; but the greater probability is that, although it may have become so small as to make the annual progress scarcely discernible, it is still going on, and I should be disposed to view as a possible contingency the necessity of extending the western breakwater, at some future time further into the sea.

"After the most careful observation I have been able to make of the old and new shore at Port Said, and the operations and consequences now going on there, my opinion is that no apprehension need be entertained as to the channel and harbour being silted up and destroyed ; but, at the same time, I think considerable expense in dredging will be constantly required—that the western breakwater must be made solid, and may have to be extended.

"2. THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF PREVENTING THE SAND OF THE DESERT BLOWING INTO THE CANAL IN QUANTITIES TOTALLY UNMANAGEABLE.

"This objection has been felt to be one of great weight, and when it was considered generally and without the correction of local knowledge it appeared to be fatal, because if the whole or nearly the whole distance from sea to sea had been through a Desert composed of fine drifting sand it would have been hopeless to maintain the canal open ; but, fortunately, the only portions of the canal which will be liable to be affected by the sand of the Desert to any extent worthy of consideration or the two excavations on each side of Lake Timsah—viz., Seuil de Guise, on the north, and Sauil du Serapeum on the south.

"Fortunately, a tolerably satisfactory means of ascertaining the annual amount of drifting sand has been afforded by an investigation lately made during a period of 12 months, and the result is that 40,000 cubic yards was found to have passed into Seuil de Guise, and 270,000 cubic yards into Seuil du Serapeum. These quantities, no doubt, are very large, and it is quite possible that during some years they might be exceeded, but the company are making provision to diminish the quantity by trying experiments with trees and shrubs, so as to plant the slopes and the ground for some distance on each side of the canal. It is also probable that water from the fresh-water canal will be made available for forming an extended oasis at and around this portion of the canal.

"These operations will be somewhat expensive, although they are doubtless prudent and desirable, but after every precaution has been taken I believe it will be necessary to keep one or two powerful dredges in Lake Timsah to keep the canal clear from drifting sand.

"3. THE DIFFICULTY OF PROTECTING THE BANKS AGAINST THE DESTRUCTIVE ACTION OF THE WAVE CAUSED BY PASSING VESSELS.

"I believe it will be found necessary to make a proper and immediate protection of the slopes by stone pitching above and below the surface of the water along the whole course of the canal if the traffic is to be conducted at a reasonable rate of speed, and I think the engineers of the Canal Company have already, or nearly, arrived at the same opinion. This work will no doubt be executed much more conveniently and economically after the canal is opened throughout, and the large quantity of stone required can be conveyed without change ; but, on the other hand, it will be more difficult to place the stone below the level of the water, and probably the slopes may have sustained some mischief before the work can be done.

"4. THE IMPOSSIBILITY OR DIFFICULTY OF SUPPLYING THE ABSTRACTION OF THE WATERS OF THE BITTER LAKES DURING THE EVAPORATION OF THE SUMMER MONTHS THROUGH THE ORDINARY SECTION OF THE CANAL BETWEEN THE BITTET LAKES AND SUEZ.

"The vast extent of the bitter lakes (100,000 acres in superficial area), when connected with the tidal Red Sea by the Chalout excavation, will produce in the summer months, when the evaporation is greatest, peculiar currents and hydraulic phenomena.

"The largest daily evaporation or abstraction will amount to about 250,000,000 cubic feet of water, and this will be chiefly supplied from the Red Sea, which is far nearer than the Mediterranean, and has a tidal range of about 6ft. in spring tides, and 2ft. at neap tides, while the Mediterranean has a far less tidal range.

"The currents which will thus be created by evaporation and tide will be sufficient to assist or retard navigation, as they will probably approach, if not exceed, two miles per hour, but they will scarcely be strong enough to affect injuriously the bottom or sides of the channel through the Chalouf cutting after the proper protection by stone pitching has been carried out.

"It is possible that a strong south wind may somewhat increase the velocity of this current by slightly raising the ordinary tide at Suez, and that lateral absorption, evaporation, and waste round the shores of the Bitter Lakes into, and through, the sand of the Desert may increase the amount of the water to be daily supplied ; but these disturbing causes will not probably be sufficient to make any appreciable difference in the velocity.

"It would, however, have been desirable, in my opinion, that the canal should have been originally constructed on enlarged dimensions between the Bitter Lakes and the Red Sea if the resources of the company had permitted.

"TRACTION POWER TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE CANAL.

"A special Committee, or Commission, has been engaged for some time in investigating this question, and has considered many expedients and suggestions. At one time it thought that a continuous chain along the botton of the canal, similar to that used for the ferry at Portsmouth, would be applicable, but it is now understood that steam vessels (except those with paddlewheels) may use their own power, and that any vessel may be towed through the canal by steam tugs, the speed to be limited in all cases as may be settled hereafter.

"This is doubtless the best decision, both for economy and convenience.

"Several important questions suggest themselves in the working of the canal, such as the impossibility of two large vessels passing each other until the canal is enlarged ; but this difficulty must be dealt with by regulations very similar to those adopted on a single line of railway. If, however, the traffic should rapidly become very large it is possible that several passing places will have to be provided without waiting for the widening of the whole canal.

"A strong side wind would also be a considerable difficulty, and occasionally it may be found to be almost impossible to keep a large vessel from the sides of the canal. In the Caledonian Canal it is well known that this difficulty is frequently experienced even with small vessels, but in Egypt very strong winds from the east and west are not common, and the difficulty will probably not amount to more than a simple retardation of the speed of the vessel, and the necessity of lowering all masts and rigging capable of being lowered, but one or two attendant tug vessels, when required, can be made available for the purposes of enabling a vessel to keep the channel of the canal.

"Doubtless many unexpected matters, both of difficulty and convenience, will develope themselves in the working of the traffic, but these will be best dealt with as they arise.

"PROBABILITY OF THE USE WHICH WILL BE MADE OF THE CANAL.

"The Suez Canal is so peculiar in itself and in the manner in which localities are affected by it, with respect to their maritime distances from each other, that it is almost impossible to foresee the manner and degree in which it will attract traffic to itself.

"It may, however, be assumed with tolerable safety that, provided the canal be maintained in full depth and efficiency, and the charges made for its use are not unreasonable, the steam passenger and mail traffic now carried on between Europe and India will chiefly pass through the canal.

"It may with equal safety be assumed that sailing vessels, which would not only require steam tugs through the canal, but also down the Red Sea, will not use the canal.

"A certain amount of local traffic between the Mediterranean and Red Sea ports will no doubt use the canal.

"The great element of uncertainty, and one on which the commercial success of the Suez Canal will chiefly depend, is whether new sailing vessels, with adequate auxiliary steam power specially adapted to the canal and the Red Sea, will be constructed, so as to divert the large traffic now being carried round the Cape.

"I think enterprising firms will try this experiment, and if successful, the Suez Canal will secure a great position both for usefulness and profit.

"In concluding this memorandum, I cannot refrain from referring to the remarkable energy and perseverance which have been displayed by M. de Lesseps from the beginning to the actual near realization of this great enterprise ; to the skill and resources of M. Voisin, the engineer-in-chief, and the district engineers acting under him ; and to the great powers of organization and adaptation of means which have been brought to bear by M. Lavells, the contractor who had the advantage of a pratical English training engrafted upon a French scientific education.

"A reference to the supply of fresh water cannot be omitted, as it has involved the necessity of constructing works of great cost and importance, including a considerable channel or canal from the Nile at Cairo to Ismailia and Suez, and also the laying down of iron pipes in duplicate between Ismailia and Port Said, with pumping engines at Ismailia.

"It may indeed be truly said that until these works were carried out, and an adequate number of dredging machines supplied and at work, no reliable estimate could be found of the period when the Suez Canal could be completed.

"Cairo, Feb. 5."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
London. Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). Bourbon (Reunion). Calcutta. Saigon. Hongkong. Shanghai. Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " .—The Belfast Banking Company.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.
Calcutta. Madras. | Agra. Bombay. | Kurrachee. Lahore.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/½ per Rupee

6 months		2/½	per Rupee
4	do.	2s.	"
3	do.	1/11⅞	"
2	do.	1/11¾	"
1	do.	1/11 11/16	"
On demand		1/11⅝	"
On Scotland		1/11⅝	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0 1/8d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 11 5/8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11 9/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 18th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay. Calcutta. Akyab. Rangoon. Singapore. Batavia. Hongkong. Shanghai. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 0⅛d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 ; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months'	notice,	3 per cent
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling ; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpoo
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. John Bingham, Esq. William Bottomley, Esq. T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. William Dalgish, Esq. Henry Duckworth, Esq. William Forbes, Esq. Andrew Galbraith, Esq. Charlton R. Hall, Esq. William Hickman, Esq. R. W. Kelley, Esq. George B. Kerferd, Esq. Peter Maxwell, Esq. Peter M'Lagan, Esq. John T. Pagan, Esq. Clare Sewell Read, Esq. John Sharp, Esq. N. W. J. Strode, Esq. J. B. Thomson, Esq. C. J. Thomas, Esq. H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool ; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London ; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.
JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports ; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR.
GOA POWDER.—This specific for Herpes is well worthy of trial for other diseases.
GOA POWDER IN SOLUTION.—More rapid in action and less irritating. A weaker solution can also be prepared, miscible with water.
ISPHAGOOL PH. IND.—Very successful in chronic dysentery.
OLEUM GYNOCARDIÆ PH. IND.—Chaulmogra Oil, strongly recommended for Leprosy.
RICHARDSON'S STYPTIC COLLOID.
RICHLORIDE OF METHYLENE.—The new Anæsthetic introduced by Dr. Richardson.
EXTRACT OF MEAT BISCUITS.—Very concentrated.
AMERICAN ECLECTIC REMEDIES.—Leptandrin, Irisin, and many others.
SULPHUROUS ACID SPRAY APPARATUS.—As recommended by Dr. Dewar, Dr. Pairman, and others, for cough, diseases of the chest, Typhoid Fever, &c.
SULPHUROUS ACID for above.
CHEST EXPANDING BRACES.—For diseases of the chest and digestive organs.
INDIA RUBBER ICE BAGS—For the head and other parts ; much superior to bladders, oiled silk, &c.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF IRON.—(Bullock and Reynold's.)
CHEMICAL FOOD, or Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron (Parrish's formula.)
SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUININE, and STRYCHNIA (Easton.)
D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.
They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.
There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.
It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country ; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.
To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured ; and with books of instruction adapted to them.
For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.
D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.
IMPORTANT TO MESSES.
A large Consignment of the above Extract, in beautiful condition, has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. Whitehead & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.
Messrs. Whitehead & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.
Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.
PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ....12 as. "
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.
A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.
Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.
No. 1 Cigar Shape
" 2 Do. Do.
" " Cheroot Do.
D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.
CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED :—
CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES with inkstand and pen tray—
No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside ... Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 " " ... 35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7¾ " " ... 40 0
CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—
No. 2, 14¾ by 9¾, by 6½ deep, outside ... 50 0
No. 3, 16¾ by 10¾, by 7 " " ... 60 0
CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—
Size 10½ by 18¾, by 5¼ inches deep, outside ... 55 0
*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes ... 15 0

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES :—
A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.
ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX, of Russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock ; with letter travelling case and strap complete ... Rs.130 0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies' use ... 100 0
THE SELF-ACTING TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX, 15 inch, Russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c. ; complete with leather cover and strap ... 100 0
Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover ... 75 0
DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESK, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slope, and good lock ; size 12 by 10, by 2¾ deep ... 15 0
Ditto. ditto. 14 by 12, by 3 deep ... 18 0
TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—
9¼ by 6½ by 2¼ deep ... 20 0
11½ by 9 by 2¾ deep ... 35 0

TRAVELLING BAGS BY TOULMIN AND GALE.
LADY'S 14-INCH travelling, toilet, writing, and workbag, of Levant morocco, with electro-plated fittings, pearl-handled instruments, best brushes, writing portfolio, wallet, &c. and registered lock ... Rs. 85 0
LADY'S 15-INCH registered square-opening Levant morocco travelling toilet, writing, and working bag, with best electro-plated fittings, pearl-handled instruments, ivory glove-stretchers, brushes, writing folio, work wallet, &c., all of the best quality, complete with registered lock and outside cover ... 150 0
GENTLEMEN'S 15-INCH enamelled hide toilet and writing bag, with electro-plated fittings, best cutlery, brushes, writing folio, &c., &c. Price ... 95 0
PRINCE OF WALES' Courier bag, best Turkey morocco, with fancy lining, side pocket, swivel straps with buckle and gilt mounting. Price ... 10 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
USEFUL SUNDRIES JUST RECEIVED.
JAPANED TIN STATIONERY RACKS, with lock and key, Rs. 16 and upwards.
IMPERIAL MOUNTING BOARDS, 4 and 8 sheet.
SELF-INKING ENDORSING PRESS, the most ready and the most economical little Press yet invented.
PERRY'S SCREW FILES, with or without flaps.
SABLE AND CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
BLOTTING BOOKS, with or without locks.
PRIVATE ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, in great variety.
PEDOMETERS, for measuring the distance walked.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, in sets.
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS—
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FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
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of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
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SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
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TO HOUSEOWNERS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Important sale of gas fittings, consisting of first class chandeliers, pillars, brackets, moons, brass tubing, brass cocks, couplings, joints, stuffing boxes, &c., &c.
The above are all by first rate manufacturers and are well worthy attention, and will be sold by the undersigned at the Metal Mart Boree Bunder, to-morrow, Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M.
Will be on view the morning of the day of sale.
Bombay, 16th March, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On Saturday next, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort, the following :—
Several American clocks, pictures in gilt, maple and other frames, boxes of fancy and toilet soaps, zinc buckets, about 100 reams of brown paper, also cut glassware, consisting of wine glasses, wine and water tumblers, finger cups, and carved blackwood furniture, such as couches, chairs, tea-poys, chest of drawers, circular and dressing tables, cupboards, and a variety of other articles.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
A few dozens English towels of sizes.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th March, 1869.

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WEEKLY SALE.
This day, Tuesday, the 16th inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece-goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.
4 cases black and lavender prints.
1 do. assorted vases.
2 do. coloured drops.
1 do. do. pans.
4 do. fancy goods, comprising concertinas, inkstand, pin-boxes, assorted brooches, hair-dresses, combs, ear-rings, breast pins, &c. &c.
3 cases assorted boots.
1 do. flannel.
1 do. buttons.
1 do. assorted mirrors.
1 do. do. lanterns.
1 do. fancy globes for solar lamps.
75 boxes old brandy.
75 do. champagne in quart, pint and ½ pint.
By order of Messrs. Soares Brothers & Co. and on account and at the risk of the indentor Caderbhoy Curreembhoy—
50 cases tobacco and pipes.
And any other goods that may be offered.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
Imitation silk chintz for ladies' dresses of the best and newest pattern.
Bombay, 16th March, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

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WEEKLY SALE.
To-morrow, Wednesday, the 17th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay.
AUCTION SALE of GLASSWARES.
25 casks, containing glass-wares of various sorts and kinds and colours, consisting of frosted butter pots and diamonds, tulips, and of various patterns, centre-pieces, dishes, pint, half pint, and quart decanters, cruet, custard, mustard bolt, honey pots, flower vases, toilet bottles, &c. &c.
5 cases portmanteaus.
2 do. umbrellas.
10 do. eau-de-cologne.
50 boxes champagne.
50 do. pint do.
50 do. sparkling moselles.
10 cases looking glasses.
45 dozen portwine.
2 cases tea sets toys.
Some Office furnitures containing tables, 1 Chubb's lock, iron safe with (16) sixteen drawers, 1 iron safe without drawers, 1 lithographic press with (8) eight lithographic stones and all furniture, complete.
67—½—2 bales flax warp, sail cloth No. 1/6, 4 bolts of each No. 24 in. by 37 yds., 24 bolts in a bale.
" ⅞—2 bales bleached imperial sailcloth No. 1/6 and bolts of each No. 24 in. by 37 yards, 24 bolts in a bale.
" ½—4 bales flax seaming twine 3 ply, 50 bundles weighing
On account and risk of Kursondass Assaram, the first purchaser by order of the vendors—
H—1,736, 72,618 12,769, 71—9 cases T. red printed velvets.
C—H L & Co.—B—181-5—5 cases blue, orange, and white prints
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 16th March, 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.
THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.
NOTICE to CAPITALISTS and OTHERS.
AUCTION SALE of Buildings, Ground, Machinery, Materials, &c., &c., of the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation). At Parell.
Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions from the liquidator of the above Company to submit to public auction on Thursday the 18th, and if necessary on the following day. All the buildings and grounds of the above Company in the course of construction, together with all the valuable materials and machinery, &c., therein erected, and lying, viz., a large powerful 40 horse-power high and low pressure engine and boilers, an 8 horse-power vertical do., and boiler, a large drilling machine, a horizontal shaping do., a vertical slotting do., a large self-acting slide lathe with bed about 24 feet long, shaftings and pulleys, plumber blocks, &c., about 1,500 feet large cast iron spouting, a quantity of large wall boxes, a do. of bevil and mitre wheels, 2 large iron girders and cast iron do., several single and double crab winches, about 1,000 feet of shafting from 2 to 6 inches diameter, a large quantity of coupling, about 150 cast iron pulleys, about 300 cast iron columns fitted with pedestals to suit, shafting from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, caps and base plates for do. in large quantity, about 300 to 400 large English stones adapted for the foundation of machinery, a very large quantity of bobbins in very large casks, a great number of spinning and weaving machines, a quantity of engineer's tools, pulley blocks, files, a large quantity of large tin plates, and a variety of other valuable and useful materials, tools, and machinery, too numerous to mention.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, liquidator of the Company, at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
N. B.—The buildings and ground will be sold on the 18th at 4 P. M., on the premises.
Catalogues are now ready and may be had on application, and the property is now on view.

AN EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly household furniture including a princely drawing-room suit, a pair of most splendid and magnificent 54 lights chandeliers, superb ball-room candelabras, first-rate oilpaintings, self-playing organs, one of Alexandre's, first-rate large harmoniums, hand organs, piano, handsome argand lustres and chandeliers, by Nash and Tucker, very rich drawing-room carpets, handsome large pier glasses, valuable clocks, music boxes, flower vases and table ornaments, a splendid collection of works on science, industry, and art, best London-made table plate, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, handsome carriages, a magnificent state coach by Laurie and Marner, single and double harness, &c., near the Gwalia Tank in the bungalow lately occupied by the late Mr. Culliandass Mohundass.
Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to public auction at the above premises on Monday the 29th, Tuesday, the 30th, and Wednesday, the 31st inst., and on Thursday, the 1st, and on Saturday, the 3rd April next, precisely at 1 o'clock, on each day successively, an extensive assortment of most magnificent and costly household furniture, amongst others, a princely drawing-room suit, consisting of 24 handsome chairs, made to special design, of solid Spanish mahogany, the back, leg, and front rails elaborately carved, the whole of the frames double gilt in best possible way in mat and burnish gold, the seat and back springs stuffed with best hair finished in canvas and then covered with richly embroidered silk made to special design, the outside back also covered with the same silk and trimmed with rich gimps, the front legs fitted with best patent white bowl castors, and the whole finished in the best possible manner with handsome French chintz covers, cut out to shape of chairs made up and lined with fine white calico lining and afterwards welted and bound with French merino to correspond with prevailing colour in chintz with extra covers of different pattern chintz, also 4 arms easy chairs, six very large and handsome sitties and two very large centre ottomans designed specially and working and drawing made for same with centre figures, the back shaped to form four seats, the stumps at arms joining the seats richly carved, the centre part of backs surmounted by very handsome ornaments, consisting of carved centre column and two figures supporting self for vases, the figures modelled expressly for these ottomans, the columns and figures made to take off so that the ottomans can be used without them.
The above suit all to match, and the same having cost more than £4,000. Also another splendid but less expensive suit, also a pair of most magnificent and rich crystal cut glass 54 lights chandeliers, 12 splendid 9 lights high ball room candelabras with beautiful porcelain China vases in centre for bouquet representing motto of fidelity and industry, some first-rate oi-lpaintings of large sizes, the productions of eminent artists in most elaborately carved gilt frames, subjects "Windsor Castle," peacock, English pheasants and a pair of truely valuable portraits of H. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales costing £600, a variety of handsome gilt mahogany and elaborately carved blackwood furniture, consisting of rich gilt pair and console tables with marbles and looking glasses, gilt, circular, and oblong tables and teapoys with marble tops, extra large size eight feet long most splendidly carved blackwood arm divans covered with rich crimson and gold figured silk damask, centre ottomans of new designs, chiffoniers, book and ornament cases, circular, pier, side, sofa, writing, and dining tables, drawing-room chairs, a first rate English mahogany bagatelle table on stand, a magnificent solid mahogany extra large size sideboard with British plate glass mirror, back and handsome marble slab, an extensive assortment of hanging argand lustres, and chandeliers by A. J. Nash and Tucker and Sons, from 1 to 12 lights either for oil, candle, or gas, wall shades and brackets, handsome fancy hall lanterns, an invoice of pretty table argand and kerosine oil lamps in great variety, some very rich and rare carpets, a handsome self-playing organ, a fine-toned French polished oakwood harmonium by Alexandre and Sons, of Paris, with two rows of keys and 22 stops, a very good semi-grand rosewood piano by Broadwood, several hand and mechanical organs with dancing and jumping figures, two valuable clocks with glass domes, several other clocks, handsome vases, Dresden and Parisian figures, and bronze statuary and table ornaments in endless variety, handsome real China vases and sugar jars, 3 new patent sewing machines, English brass four-post bedsteads, blackwood do., verandah and garden couches and benches, bed and dressing-rooms requisites, a match rifle, by Whitworth, with ammunition, a breech-loading rifle, by Calisher and Terry. A double-barrelled rifle by Henry, a large telescope on stand, four English oakwood iron clamped plate chests, a splendid table service of rich crystal glass, a set of best English-made lily-pattern silver ware for 36 persons, a set of King's pattern for 12 persons, best plated ware by Elkingtone and Sarle and Sons, 15 casks of rich porcelain dinner, dessert, breakfast, tea, coffee, and toilette services, iron treasure chests, pieces of rich gold French kinkhobs, and a variety of most excellent and useful fancy articles and nicnacs, &c., &c.
AT 2 P.M. ON THE 1ST DAY OF THE SALE.
A magnificent State-coach by Laurie and Marner.
A four-seated English-built brougham.
An excellent English-built four-sided conveyance, to carry 8 persons, well adapted for picnic excursion and worthy the inspection of tourists or excurtionists, being very light and easy to be dragged.
A second-hand shigram.
A grey shigram horse.
An English pony mare.
An English-built landau in excellent order.
A do. do. brougham with a handsome large bay horse and harness.
A handsome English-built mail phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
A do. open-carriage, by Palliser.
Three good serviceable palanquins.
Sets of first-rate single and double harness, railway wrappers and carriage rugs, horse blankets, &c. &c.
Circulars are being printed and can be had on application, and catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view from Sunday, the 21st instant.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable jewellery, silver ware, &c., near the Gwallia Tank, at the bungalow lately occupied by the late Mr. Calliandass Mohundass.
On Friday, the 2nd proximo, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will sell by public auction, at the above premises, an assortment of valuable jewellery consisting of a valuable diamond necklace, several pearl and diamond necklaces, a large single-stone diamond ring, bangles, necklets, diamond, emerald, and rubby rings, nose rings, gold ornaments, silver ware, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the above jewellery will be on view from Sunday, the 21st instant.
Bombay, 16th March 1869. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

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